JAMMU KASHMIR
AND
LADAKH

(TOURIST-ATTRACTIONS & TOURISM)

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Preface

Jammu and Kashmir 'The Abode of the Nature' is numbered in the beautiful tourist resorts of the world. It has been fascinating the tourists since long, for its scenic splendour, natural beauty, colourful cultural heritage and vast and rich treasures of history. Deprived from other natural resources for its development, the State has opted tourism as a means of its development. The development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State is fascinating subject. What makes it so fascinating is the history of the State itself. Tourism thrives on the history of the State. In fact, tourism cannot be isolated from history much less in a State like Jammu and Kashmir whose cultural heritage has a wealth of attractions.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has practically everything that would interest a tourist of any taste. State's reservoirs of tourist attractions are unparalleled both in its antiquity on man's magnificent creations and the unique natural scenic splendour. Its natural scenery is unsurpassed. Its climate varied exceptionally, ranging from extreme cold in high altitudes to hot summers in the plains is still most healthy and invigorating. Unconquered peaks, charming snow falls in winter, the transparency of the lakes and streams, rich fauna and flora, juicy fruits, digestive water, ancient monuments, clusters of ruins, age old shrines, distinguished art galleries, unique Buddhist paintings, rich heritage, vivid cultural life, strategic geographical position and above all the traditional hospitality of charming Kashmiris, brave Dogras and welcoming Ladakhis, make the State 'a paradise on the earth'.

It is almost impossible to name a single economic activity in Jammu and Kashmir more specially on the tourist resorts that is not in some way or the other, contributing to and benefiting from the tourist industry. It is a complex and interrelated industry which involves both public and private sectors. Tourism has its own direct and indirect effects, which are still poorly understood and even less well controlled. It is a mirror of the contradictions and as such offers an excellent perspective for analysis from diverese points of view.

Tourism is regarded as an effective instrument of economic development. It brings prosperity to the host country, corrects imbalances by transferring wealth from developed to undeveloped regions. It crates gainful employment, generates income and earns much needed foreign exchange. Thus, plays an effective role in enhancing the rate of growth in under developed regions.

Role of tourism increases manifold in the State like Jammu and Kashmir, where the scope of large scale industrialisation is very limited and potentialities of agricultural development scarce. The State can exploit Nature's bounty, which has been bestowed upon it so unreservedly, for its socio-economic development by developing tourism as an industry. The present study seeks to divest the tourist attractions, analyse the economic effects of tourism factors punctuating the smooth development of smokeless industry—Tourism industry—and suggest measures to develop the tourism on scientific lines in the State.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to my parents who have been a fountain of affectionate inspiration all along my life.

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All follies are mine and suggestions will be welcomed.

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1

Introduction

Tourism is a significant activity existed long before it was actually identified. In India we had a chain of travellers from China, Greece and a number of other countries as early as the 'Buddhist' era. Buddhism, because of its missionary character gave a fillip to travelling which was the tourism of those days. But tourism in its present form was recognised only in the twentieth century and that too only after the First World War. It suddenly then entered as a major factor in national economies, sprouting into an industry of international dimensions, involving large transactions of funds from one national economy to another, affecting balance of payments on a large scale and providing special trade links between countries. Now that the world has shrunk into a small plant in terms of space, it takes only less than twenty hours in the *jet age* to go round the globe, man no more think in terms of Jules Vera's imagined voyage round the world in 80 days,

Prosperity, leisure, coupled with the quest for pleasure and recreation, are the motivating factors, which sustain development of tourism, and which have given rise to annual movement of a large number of people from one country to another. This movement, to begin with, was very rapid in the west. Affluent Europeans started making in great numbers to various places in search of knowledge and recreation.

Few decades back, tourism was a luxury available only to those who had time and money to spare. Today it is available practically to all citizens in developed countries and to increasingly larger segments of population in developing societies. Now, more and more people in the world are adopting tourism as a way of life. Tourism is a solution to frantic industrialization, sprawling cities and pillaged environment.

Tourism has become an instrument of understanding social, cultual and political life of host and home countries. Tourism provides a point of convergence to different social systems, which leads to better international understanding, thus, postponing, if not eliminating the horrors of Third World War.

Tourism in modern world is looked upon as an important factor in the developmental process of the society. Tourism brings prosperity in the recipient country. Today international tourism is the largest single element in world trade. Many countries derive foreign exchange through tourism for their developmental purposes. Developing countries facing the problems of epidemic poverty, underemployment and unemployment find a relief to these chronic problems by enhancing tourism in their regions. Tourism being a labour-intensive industry helps in mitigating under-employment and unemployment. Tourism in a way enters into every sphere of modern life, leaving its impact on national and regional economies, social and cultural life, and on international understanding. Importance of tourism industry is much more in the developing regions rather than in the developed one.

Therefore, the benefits of tourism are especially important for developing countries like India and hilly and backward region like Jammu and Kashmir, both from the economic and the social point of view. Increased awareness of the economic, financial and social advantages of tourism as a potential industry, coupled with the recognition that such advantages can best be achieved through systematic efforts for its expansion, has led the developing countries and regions, in recent years, to extend and enlarge its direct interest and role in tourism. A cursory glance at the tourist traffic figures would reveal that over the years there has been a significant growth in the tourist arrivals as well as in foreign exchange receipts. Tourist arrivals have increased manifold over the period of time. There has been a marked increase in foreign exchange receipts over the years.

Jammu and Kashmir State is a hilly and economically backward part of the country, carrying all inherent characteristics of an underdeveloped economy. It occupies an apex seat in the beautiful tourist resorts of the world. It has been fascinating the tourists since long, for its scenic splendour, natural beauty, colourful cultural heritage and vast and rich treasures of history. Deprived from other natural resources; the state has opted tourism as a means of its development. On account of the above fact and wide-spread tourism resources throughout the state, the economy of the State depends heavily on 'Tourism Industry' and hence, the importance of its economic advancement and the upliftment of common masses cannot be under-estimated. Besides, earning much for the State in particular and countary as a whole in general, the development of tourism industry in the State has created enormous employment in its numerous segments.

Tourist arrivals in the backward hilly region of Indian Union viz. Jammu and Kashmir State have increased manifold during the last decades. It has shown its alround development and State is hopeful to welcome a sizeable number of tourists in the comming years.

The development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State is fascinating subject. What makes it so fascinating is the history of the State itself. Tourism thrives on the history of the State. In fact, tourism cannot be isolated from history much less in a State like Jammu and Kashmir whose cultural heritage has a wealth of attractions. Throughout the ages, many races and people, who came either temporarily in contact with the State or settled permanently within its borders contributed to its richness. State's glorious traditions and rich cultural heritage are linked with the development of tourism. Its magnificent monuments attract large number of visitors from all over the world. Besides its cultural heritage, the State also occupies a unique geographical position. The State has exceptionally varied climate ranging from the extremec old in higha ltitudes to the hot summers in the plains. The wealth of cultural traditions extending over thousands of years, the natural surroundings, the architectural masterpieces, the music, dances, paintings, customs and languages all these go to make Jammu and Kashmir a "*Tourist Paradise*".

Characteristics of Touriem in Jammu and Kashmir State: Tourism in the State has its own characteristics, which are as under:

1. State of Jammu and Kashmir being a "Jewel in Crown" attracts thousands of foreign tourists from almost all countries in the world. Foreign tourists with more paying capacity, spend a good amount of fortune in the State, which helps the State in its development.
2. Every year lakhs of domestic tourists visit the State and enjoys its salubrious climate, scenic splendour and exotic beauty. Being economically backward State as compared to other states of the country it is being greately benefitted through the domestic tourism.
3. Right from the very beginning the State has been a place of religious activities. Shrines in the State have their own religious values. Lakhs of pilgrims visit famous Vaishnodevi shrine every year. A record number of 18.58 Lakhs pilgrims had "*Darshan*" of holy goddess in the year 1987. Pilgrims traffic to the holy cave is at increase every day, every month and every year. Amarnath ji cave also attracts thousands of devotees every year.
4. With the arrival of winter, the State opens its heart for yet another type of tourists. Gulmarg the "Queen of Hills" is turned into a big winter sports staduim. Increasing number of winter sports tourists are coming to this place.
5. With the opening of Ladakh for tourism, adventurists of the World are coming in great numbers to this exo-

tic virgin land. With increasing number of arrivals to this 'Moonland', people of Ladakh are changing fast in every walk of life.

6. Number of pilgrims-cum-tourists, a class in itself, is increasing. This is actually stretching the tourist stay days, effecting directly on State income.

7. Every part of the State is full of tourist attractions, but tourist traffic in the State is mainly restricted to some principl places. There is every chance for exploiting other places of tourist interest. Diversification is sure to bring more tourism and equal distribution of wealth to other backward and under/un-developed regions.

8. Tourist traffic which is seasonal in the State can be spread throughout the year by advance planning and integrated approach by the different wings of the State Government.

9. It is often claimed that tourism in the State provides vast employment opportunities for the people directly and indirectly. Tourism Department of the State claims that more than one fifth of labour force in the State is engaged in tourism industry directly as well as indirectly.

10. Revenue obtained through the taxes form the main chunk for meeting the government expenditure. Tourism receipts contribute a handsome amount of it to State's revenue in the form of taxes.

11. With much varied culture, climate and tourist attractions, tourism in the State offers much more to a tourist than any other place of the world. To have a round of the State means to have round of miniature world.

12. Tourism has been recognised at an industry in the State. It has its own direct and indirect effects which

are still poorly understood and even less well controlled.

13. Above all, tourism in the State is not restricted to a particularly set of people, place or time. The State is easily accessible to all types of tourists whether belonging io economic class or elite one.

Conceptual Analysis of Tourism and Tourist

There exist a large number of definitions regarding the words 'tourism and 'tourist'. All these definitions explain tourism as a movement and it is precisely the significance of the word "tour" which forms the root of the expression 'tourist'. The International Dictionary of Tourism published in 1953 by the International Academy of tourism points out that "tour" in English and in French means a journey, a circulative trip. The word "tourist", in the sense of a pleasure tourist, is of recent origin.

Definition of Tourism

1. According to Dr. Zivadin Joviac, "it is a social movement with a view to rest, diversion and satisfaction of cultural needs."

2. Professor Hunzikar says "Tourism is an entirety of relations and facts constituted by the travel and sojourn of persons out of their normal place of domicile, as far as this sojourn and travel are not motivated by any lucrative activity, whatever."

3. International Association of Scientific Experts on Tourism (AIEST) has adopted the definition given by Swiss Professors Hunziker and Krapt. According to them "tourism is the sum of phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity."

4. Primault defines it as an "exploration of all that is

unknown in all spheres of human activity and in all aspects of nature. It is also the search for rest or repose, for health, and quietitude, in a congenial and comfortable atmosphere."

5. In the words of Jose Ignacio De Arriilaga, "Tourism in its first period was considered as a sport or rather as a synthesis of automobiles, touring, cycling, camping, excursions and yachiing."

6. E. Freuler defines tourism "as a phenomenon of modern times, based on the increased need for recuperation and change of air, the awakened and cultivated appreciation of scenic beauty, the pleasure in, and the enjoyment of nature, and is in particular, brought about by the increasing mingling of various nations and classes of human society, as a result of the development of commerce, industry and trade and the perfection of the means of transport."

7. R. de Meyer views it as "a collective term for human movement and its attendent activities caused by the exteriorization and fulfilment of the desire to escape, that is more or less latent in everybody."

8. Prof. Bernecker simplified the definition as under:

> "Tourism is the sum of the relations and services connected with a temporary and voluntary change of residence for noncommercial or non-professional reasons."

9. Herman Von Schullern Schrathenhoffen explained tourism "the term for all those inter-connected processes, especially economic ones, that come into play through influx, temporary residence and dispersal of strangers into, within and from a certain district, country or State".

10. Prof. Edmund Picard described tourism as "the entire range of its organs and its functioning, not only from the view-point of those who travel, but mainly from the view-point of

the money which this 'wanderer' carries with him and those who, in the countries where he moves about with a well-filled purse, benefit directly (in the first place the hoteliers) or indirectly from the expenses he incurs, to satisfy his needs for instruction or pleasure".

From the above definitions the phenomenon of tourism appears to be highly diversed. Initially tourism was a simple movement of man over land and oceans, not affecting receiving regions much. Tourism with the passage of time has now acquired different dimensions. It is now a vital economic, social and cultural activity increasing its tentacles from orginating countries/places to receiving countries/places. It is a gainful economic activity in underdeveloped countries, as it brings the much needed foreign exchange. Social and cultural impacts are much more stronger than the economic one. These effects are still poorly understood, Certainly due to tourist traffic environmental degradation does occur in host countries as it pollutes lakes and seas, makes noise and add much of smoke. Beside, this there are many unrevealed and un-visualized dimensions of tourism.

"Conceptually, tourism is an amalgam of phenomena and relationships. It is not a single distinct product. It arises from the movement of people to and their stay in different destinations. The 'journey' is the dynamic element in it and the 'stay'-static, since journey and stay are to and in destinations outside the normal place of residence and work. These are distinct from that of the resident and working populations of places through which tourists travel and stay. Destinations are visited for purposes not connected with paid work or regular employment. Again, tourism movement is of temporary and short duration—say a few days, weeks or months."

Domestic tourism is instrumental in bringing much cried national integration. It widens vision of travelling and travelled people of the land. In the way it cements the cultural ties amongst the people of different regions, leading to better national cohesion. Whereas international tourism acts as a medium for building bridges of understanding and amity between societies.

Motivation for a tourist to travel is the root of tourism and the motivational part of it differs widely from one class of tourist to other aad even within the class it varies much vastly. To understand the phenomenon of tourism 'is to understand the tourist and tourist market as a whole. To understand it properly experts from different walks of life are needed'.

Tourism is deeply embeded in the fabric of modern life. It is generally viewed as a harmless pastime that brings joy to some and provides a good living for others. Few others see tourism merely a service industry like insurance, banking etc. For a poor person it is the use of leisure time and of paid vacations normally available to the majority of citizens in the industrialized countries. All these approaches are no longer adequate in the face of a phenomenon as massive and complex as tourism today.—"Tourism has become an industry, a vast, globe encircling 'system', . . . it regenerates as it pollutes, pays off as it undermines its very base, represents a source both of constructive experience and cultural enrichment as of alienation and degradation. In short, tourism is a mirror of the contradictions inherent in the present state of world development; as such it offers excellent perspectives for analysis form diverse points of view".

Tourism is considered as an individual act. But when these individuals are counted in their millions, this simple phenomenon takes a different dimension, a sociological dimension. Increasing movement of persons at places of tourist interest causes a process of internationalization. By its dynamic, a certain sort of change results in more and more regions of the world. The manner in which this phenomenon is usually presented and evaluated in the social discourse is ambiguous. Increased movement arouses euphoria and fear simultaneously. Euphoria is aroused because the opportunity to travel in the world is interpreted as propress to which modern societies aspire and also because tourism is considered as a source of wealth, through the business which it generates. Fear is aroused because this phenomenon, by reason of its subjective elements, appears to be linked to obscure impulses and motivations which, at the societal level, could engender a universalized and unchecked mobility.

Tourism as claimed is not a spontaneous phenomenon. It does not occur in a disorderly way, as the result of uncontrollable demand. If at the growth of travel is due to uncontrollable demand, it must be channelled and mastered.

Thus, tourism is connected with the economic consequences of tourist travel, the elements of culture that tourists may acquire, and—as the background—historical and cultural differences between different regions of the world. To understand tourism purely as a regional economic phenomenon is to grasp only a part of its significance. It must be thought of as a comprehensive phenomenon, with economic, cultural and social aspects. In Jammu and Kashmir, while it does have direct relation to economic development, a big problom is the safeguarding and development of the state's tourist 'resources'. Not only in this backward region but throughout the world, amid all the pressures both for economic development and for the preservation of traditional culture in each region, tourism presents us with many issues to be tackled, as men strive to improve their lot without losing sight of the role that culture has to play in their daily lives.

Tourism and travel are ways of satisfying the freedom needs. Within the industrial life-style tourism is an increasingly important consumption item. Consumption and production are the central values of modern industrial culture. Genuine understanding can be established through the integration of the tourist into local society, which will generate lesting friendships and trust. There are many reasons, many of them good, for this practice.

Definition of Tourist

Though every country and even the federatiug unit of a country maintains statistics of tourist arrivals; but no two countries or federating units mean the same thing by the term tourist. There is no agreement about time, place and person in defining the term tourist.

The International union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO) which has since been converted into World Tourism Organisation (WTO) has defined a tourist as a temporary visitor staying for atleast 24 hours in a couutry visited when the purpose of journey can be classified under one of following headings:

(a) Leisure, recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sports.

(b) Business, family, mission, meetings.

Travellers staying less than 24 hours according to IUOTO are 'excursionists'.

The United Nations accepted this definition of tourist provided by IUOTO in their conference on International Travel and Tourism in 1963. The current definition adds an array of travellers to those travelling for fun i.e., persons travelling for busimess, family, mission or meeting purposes.

In India, the following definition of 'foreign tourist' had been adopted and used by the Department of Tourism in its tourist statistics up to year ending 31st December, 1970.

"A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport for a period of not less than twenty four hours and not exceeding six months, for non-immigrant, non-employment tourist purposes such as business, pleasure etc."

In 1971 the definition of 'foreign tourist' underwent changes and the Department of Tourism adopted the following definition, as per the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, held at Rome in 1963:

(a) A foreign tourist is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in India and the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

(i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport)

(ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

(b) The following persons are not regarded as 'foreign tourists':

(i) Persons arriving, with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the country.

(ii) Persons coming to establish residence in the country.

(iii) 'Excursionists', i.e., temporary visitors staying less than twenty-four hours in the country visited (including travellers on cruises)

(c) Statistics in this publication do not include the following:

(i) Nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(ii) All foreigners entering India from Nepal through land routes.

(iii) All foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

The Jammu and Kashmir Registration of Tourist Trade Act 1978, defines tourist in part-I, Section 2 Sub-section (c), as under:

"Tourist "means"' a person or group of persons including pilgrims visiting the state from any part of India or outside India."

Author in his Ph. D. thesis has given the following definition of a tourist.

"Any person visiting the State from outside its boundaries, except those who are permanent residents of the State, and travelling for any purpose other than business (lucrative) for a period of not more than one year and not less than twentyfour hours."

Further, tourist have been divided into four categories:

(i) *Foreign tourists*: includes tourists other than Indian tourists.

(ii) *Domestic tourists*: all tourists from the country except the State Jammu and Kashmir.

(iii) *Pilgrims*: all those persons who enter the State for pilgrimage purposes.

(iv) *Pilgrim-cum-tourist*: included a person who enters the State with the intention of pilgrimage and other tourism (recreation) purposes.

Basiscally, the definition is confined to those persons who are consumers and not producers who are payers and not earners of money from the State. Those persons who take whatsoever small part of State income with them, cannot be considered as tourist. Tourist here is considered as an adding machine to State's income. The defintion being purely economic in nature.

F.W. Ogilvie has defined tourists as "all persons who satisfy two conditions—first, they are away from home for any period less than a year and second, while they are away, they spend in the place they visit, without earning there."

A J. Norval defined a tourist as "one who enters a foreign country for whatever purpose other than for permanent residence, or regular business across the border and who spend in the country of temporary stay, money which has been earned elsewhere.

R.N. Kaul defines the term "as a person who undertakes a journey for pleasure, recreation or culture, may enter a country or visit a place for a temporary sojourn of not less than 24 hours and spend the money he brought in, without seeking or taking up work or employment in the country or the place of his visit."

M.M. Anand evolved the following definition:

"A '*tourist*' is a visitor who is motivated to move outside his 'beat area' for reasons which have an element of pleasure or recreation for a period of 24 hours or more." He says that an '*excursionist*' is a visitor who stops in transit for a period of less than 24 hours in a place or a country outside his beat area for reasons other than layover and gaps in transportation connections. He further mainrains that a '*transient*' is a visitor who passes through a country without breaking his journey on the way except for layover and for transportation connections.

The definition of tourist according to him should be free from an upper ceiling on time. It should include all visitors staying for more than 12 months who at present are exclude from the definition of a tourist. From a social angle, since such visitors stay for a comparatively long period of time, they are of great importance as 'opinion leaders' in the communication process. Even from an economic angle they are important because they contribute proportionately larger amount to the tourist revenue because of their longer duration of stay.

International Monetary Fund (IMP) and others have prepared the guidelines for tourist traffic and tourism traffic in their specific fields. IMF, being more concerned with the receipts from foreign travel, by passed the definition and adopted the position that foreign travellers should consist of the five categories of: (i) tourists, (ii) business travellers (iii) students, (iv) government officials and (v) others. It was further explained that expenditures, in the compiling country, of nearly all foreign visitors come under foreign travel expenditure, with the exception of (i) diplomates and other personnel of foreign governments, including military personnel, who are stationed in the compiling country, (ii) Crews of international carriers, whose temporary presence is caused by their professional duties; (iii) "migrant" labourers whose expenditures are recorded under miscellaneous services.

Classifying the position regarding short visits by government personnel, it was explained that, although short visits by such personnel, whether

(2) civilian or military, will engender foreign travel expenditure abroad, the expenditure of a soldier, stationed in a foreign country, may be classified as government expenditure, if the soldier remains in the same country. However, it may be treated as foreign travel expenditure, if the soldier takes local leave and visits a third country.

ELEMENTS OF TOURISM

Analysis of various definitions and concepts of tourism and tourist show that is a unit of several elements Following are the elements of tourism:

(1) Movement (Journey)

It is a movement of persons from one place to another. Journey by any means is the basic element of tourism. It is a social movement which satisfied the cultural and social needs. It takes away from the routine life to place of pleasure and rest (mental and physical). It is a travel of persons out of their normal place of domecile.

(2) Human Being

Tourism is a tour or travel by a person. If the human being is taken away, there shall exist no word as tourism. It is the persons who serve the tourists. A tourist attraction without human element is an *ivory tower*. Without human being tourism is passive. It is this element which provides the colour and beauty to tourism and makes it active. Human element which is the central figure of tourism, is so strong that without it a tourist cannot enjoy his tour.

(3) Two Distant Places

Tourism involves atleast two distant places. Host place and home place of a tourist are two separate places. Movement of persons from their place of resident to other places for the purpose of leisure/pleasure, generates tourism. A man moving within the city, town or village is not said to be on tour. It originates at one place and is received by another place.

(4) Temporary Staty

Stay of the tourist at the place of visit is temporary, not exceeding more than a year. He is there as a part of floating population and not as a permanent resident. His aim is not to built a house but rent temporarily a place for his sojourn. He enters, stays and leaves within a short span of time. He is then replaced by an other tourist.

(5) Non-Lucrative

Tourism does not include any activity which is lucrative in nature. Purpose of tourism is other than the business. It is for pleasure, receation, etc. Money is actually spent and not earned. Products of the place are purchased, culture shared, social interactions made and economic benefits generated. A tourist takes with him only memory or memoria of the place visited.

(6) Time Money and Efforts

Time, money and efforts are required to generate tourist activities. Time is required for travel stay and recreation. Money is needed to satisfy the demand. Efforts are made by the tourist, pèrsons engaged in tourism industry and the people of receipent place. Without which no tourism can ever exist.

(7) Exchange

Tourism involves exchange of tangible and intangible things. It exchanges money with other things. It exchanges thoughts and ideas and develops understanding. It transfers culture and traditions.

(8) Product

Products of tourism are places, people, social structures, cultural heritages, histories, crafts, an ancient monuments, streams, lakes, etc. Most of the products are used for all and for ever. They are not destroyed in a single use by a single visitor.

Types of Tourism in Jammu & Kashmir

Tourists in Jammu & Kashmir State enter with different objectives and motives. They enter individually or in small or big groups. They are with family, relatives, friends, countrymen or fellow travellers. Accordingly tourism in the State can be classified under following heads:

(1) Aesthetic Tourism

A man chunk of tourists foreign as well as domestic enters the State to have a sight of the State's exotic, unsurpassed and matchless beauty, in the form of scenic spleandour human beauty and the beauty of the cultural heritage. They satisfy their aesthetic instinct. They feel all relaxed after viewing a scene which is beyond human comprehension.

(2) Climatic Tourism

Domestic tourists mainly come to Kashmir Valley to beat the hot weather at their home places. Kashmir with comparatively low temprature attracts most of the tourists to its salubrious and invigorating climate.

(3) Pilgrimage Tourism

State of Jammu & Kashmir has something for everybody may he be of any religion. Shri Vaishno Devi cave, Shri Amarnathji cave, Gumpas in Ladakh. Hazratbal, Baba Jitto's place and other such places have their own pilgrimage value. This type of tourism provides immense satisfaction to a visitor by satisfying their religious feelings.

(4) Cultural Tourism

State, a land full of ancient monuments, historical places and rich cultural heritage is a hunting ground for the tourists to quench their thirst of intellectual curiosity. Here visitors visit various ancient monuments, places of historical importance or centres of cultural heritage frequently.

(5) Adventure Tourism

People from various parts of the world make adventure by climbing or trekking those peaks and routes of the State which involve all types of risks but provide a sense of achievement which very few can have. Every nook and corner of the State has some adventure for those who are real adventurists.

(6) Sports Tourism

Playing golf, hunting, boating, shooting and angling is some thing which is only in the State. Famous trout fish and other sports attract many to visit and stay in the State.

(7) Winter Tourism

Arrival of winter with first snow fall open a new vistas for the winter sports in the State. Many tourists are attracted to see the snow fall, which covers the valley with white sheet during winter. A rare scene to have in plains.

(8) Health Tourism

Unpollutive atmosphare, hot springs, spas, yoga centre, digestive mineral water invites people to visit the places for curative purposes in the State.

(9) Convention Tourism

Facility of Convention Complex in the State has brought the State on the map of convention tourism, where people travel to attend conventions relating to their business, profession or interest.

(10) Social Tourism

People undertake journey to discharge their social obligations. They visit their relatives, friends and acquaintance for various reasons.

(11) Relax/Pleasure/Joy Tourism

Here tourist does not have any specific aim. To relax, get pleasure and for joy he leaves the place of his normal residence and enters the State. He feels relaxed and regains what he has lost in routine life.

(12) Combined Tourism

It includes all those tourists who have combine objectives in their visit. For example, tourist coming on a pilgrimage tour to Shri Vaishno Devi cave also visits Kashmir valley and enjoys different tourist attractions in the State.

The State of Jammu & Kashmir has a vast and diverse range of tourist attractions that has something to offer to everyone. There are many places and things in the State which are peculiar in themselves and some of them quite beyond ordinary human comprehension. In proceeding chapters a brief description about tourist attractions and tourism in the different regions of the State is given.

2

Tourist Attractions in Kashmir Region

"Agar Firdos Ber Rue Zamin Ast,
Hamin Ast O, Hamin Ast O, Hamin Ast."
(If there is a Heaven on Earth, it is this (Kashmir), it is this,
it is this.

Often described as the 'Switzerland of the East', the Kashmir Valley is India's most sought-after summer resort in the Himalayas situated at an average height of 5,200 ft or 1,768 metres and surrounded by magnificient snow-capped mountain ranges, Kashmir has not one, but many hill resorts of great scenic beauty. It is a paradise for trekkers and lovers of sports. A region of antiguity Kashmir has also its share of monuments. It is land of enchanting lakes, pleasure gardens, fruits and flowers and is celebrated for its peerless handicrafts, specially embroidery, wood carving, papier mache' and metal work.

Kashmir is indeed a heaven. Nature has endowed it with innumerable gifts. It nestles in a valley which has been described as an "emerald set in pearls". Kashmir is a kind of beauty that bowls one over, however, much one may have expected from it. To this land of beauty and grandeur, the beauty loving Moghuls paid their own tribute by laying out terraced gardens.

The special attraction of the valley is aptly summed up in the following description :

"The Valley of Kashmir owes its fame, doubtless, not less to the wild grandeur of the barriers, which surround it than to its own intrinsic loveliness. It is this contrast which has led the poets of all nations to speak of it as an 'emerald set in pearls'. But the varied beauties of Kashmir appeal to every want and taste. For the cultivator of the soil, there is festility of land, abundance of water, variety and plenty of natural products, whether grains or fruits. For the heardsman, there is rich pasturage and broad meadows. The sportman finds game in the jungles along the mountain sides. The fisherman finds ample use for the rod, the artist for his sketch, book and colours, the archaeologist, linguist, botanist or geologist may well whet their enthusiasm over stately Buddhist ruins, the luxuriant vegetation, or the many geological problems awaiting their investigations, while they, who have neither hobbies nor inclinations, who want but rest and amusement in a lovely country and pleasant climate, can take their fill out of Nature's bounty."

'Paradise on Earth', "Kashmir", what it can offer to a tourist is almost clear from the above description. To make it more illuminating and informative a categorized brief description about tourist attractions in the picturesque valley of Kashmir is required.

Tourist Resorts

1. Srinagar

Srinagar, the summer capital of the state, occupies the centre of the valley and is Kashmir's major attraction. It lies at 34°N Latitude and 75°E Longitude at an elevation of 5,200 feet above the sea level. On all sides mountains rise higher and higher even over 12,000 feet. No direct relationship between the atmospheric circulation of India can be traced with it. The Pir Panjal serve as a climatic barrier to the south-west monsoon and the north east mountain ranges check the cold blasts of

Ladakh. The city of Srinagar has, therefore, a temperate-cum mediterranean type of climate peculiar in some ways with winter conditions of continental type. Srinagar was founded by Pravarasena-II (79-139 A.D.), Christened after his name but later got its name of old capital built by Ashoka. Srinagar which stands on both banks of the Jhelum, spanned by nine bridges, from the principal means of intercommunication between the two sides of the city. This city may well be called 'Asiatic Venice', intersected as it is by several canals."

Quite often scholars have called it Kashmir itself. The hopes and fears, the glories and failings—in short, all the characteristics, whether physical or spiritual, of this land are represented there, not in miniature but in amplitude. None can claim to know the valley unless the capital city is visited.

When Kashmir was the leading centre of culture, Srinagar was then at pinnacle of its fame as the seat of learning. It was known as 'Sharadapeeth', the seat of 'Sharada' (or Saraswati), the goddess of learning. Till today there prevails a custom in the plains of India according to which the boys invested with the sacred thread, walk a few steps towards this direction as a symbolic indication of moving towards the spring of knowledge. Srinagar implies "The city of the goddess of wealth."

The ancient city of Srinagar is particularly charming in its situation on the edge of the beautiful Dal lake, and there are pretty gardens, laid out by the Mughal Emperors, round the Dal lake, namely, Shalamar, Nashat, Nasim, Nagin, and Chashma Shahi.

Exploring Srinagar and its envirous can be both relaxing and rewarding. Sitting in the cushioned comfort of a 'Shikara' (boat) tourist can move up and down the river, beneath the bridges, through the heart of the city. An evening in Srinagar's bazzars, almost Arabian Nights like in their appeal, will reveal an endless variety of things to buy-products of the world-famous traditional skill of Kashmiri craftsmen. Papier mache' articles of exquistic beauty, silver ware and jewellery, walnut

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wood, carvings, carpets, finaly embroider shawls, skills and chain-stitch work are available in a wide variety.

There are two small hills near the city, one *Shankrachary* nearly 1,000 feet above Srinagar. crowned by an ancient temple, and the other *Hari Parbat*, 250 feet high with a fort. From here, the city with its lake, waterways gardens and houses presents a breath taking panormaic view.

Srinagar has lots of sights. '*Hazratbal*', a sacred mosque that houses a hair of the prophet Mohammad. The Dal lake, the aquatic plaza and heart of the city. The Museum in the Lalmandi, the Hazuri Bagh, the Silk Factory and Raja Sir Amar Singh Technical Institute are in the southern suburbs of the city. Hamadan Mosque, Pathar Masjid and Jama Masjid are notable places of Muhammadans within the city. We had the Maharaja palace on the left bank of the river. The palace is an extensive building (Now called Old Secretariat) a somewhat mixed style of architecture. It has an imposing facade rising from the water's edge and a pretty temple with a gilded roof. The gold and white coloured balconies and painted mouldings of the blend with the pale-blue water of the river and the light-grey colour of distant mountains, thus producing a strange harmony of colour. Inside the palace there are handsome halls with painted ceilings and doors and walls executed in lacquer work.

But Srinagar is not merely the haunt of epicure. Here one discovers a milling cross-roads of the world, where East meets West, where South meets North, where all boundaries merge and all ages converge. The merry tourists from all over the world, with variety of costumes and tongues, rub shoulders with each other in its bazars and gardens.

People from abroad, eminent observers, foreign correspondents and bright-eyed tourists visit Srinagar. They go round its lakes and hill-slops, visit its ancient ruins and picnic in its gardens. The interested ones draw out the simple boatsmen and dever handicraft sellers into talking and lap up their casual remarks to splash them as shrieking headlines in their news-

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papers or as evidence of deep under standing in high priced books. Although much that is said and written about this "fort-city" or legendary paradise, should be better *cum grano salis*.

2. Gulmarg

Gulmarg the favourite summer resort of those who prefer to have a quite holiday, is the queen among these green margs (meadows). Used to be called Gan rimarg or meadow Gauri, wife of Shiva. From 1581 A.D. Yusuf Shah, a King of Kashmir of the Chak dynasty, who used to visit the place during the hot season, changed its name into Gulmarg (flowery meadow). Situated 3000 feet above the valley-level, it has a delight fully salubrious climate. The view from here is absolute and wonderful.

Indeed, the scenery of Gulmarg compares favourably with that of the loveliest regions of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Towering above is the mountains of Apharvat, whilst the panorama of the mountains towards Nanga Parbat is magnificant. A moonlight Gulmarg is a glorious sight, the mist rising in the early hours of the morning giving the marg the appearance of a mystic lake, and filling the soul with poetical ideas, and inspirations, especially when seen after a pleasant evening spent among hospitable friends when the wanderer wends his way home at peace with the whole world. Nature has provided Gulmarg with numerous flowers in endless variety of form, colour and species. The Mughal Emperor Jahangir, is said to have once called as many as 21 different kinds of flowers here. Gulmarg is also rich in insect life, more particularly in butterflies.

Gulmarg a green valley fringed by gigantic fir and fine forests, with crisp mountain air and snow capped peaks. Gulmarg is also a convenient base for visiting lake Alpathar (3,842 metres), Khilanumarg (3,048 metres) and Tosa Maidan. The heart of Gulmarg is its golf course. During winters Gulmarg is covered with a thick sheet of snow and becomes a vast stadium for winter sports. The visit to Kashmir valley without a visit to Gulmarg is incomplete.

3. Pahalgam

Pahalgam once a village of shepherds is still an hospitable hamlet. Ninety-seven Kilometres by road from Srinagar is Pahalgam (altitude 2195 metres) one of the loveliest spots in the valley of Kashmir. The road to this charming mountain-retreat parallels the rocky bed of the Lidder river, a murmuring stream of crystal-clear waters. Tree-covered mountains, which ring the valley, rise sharply in all directions and culminate in snow-capped peaks. In summer it is covered with fir laden mountains and flower strewn meadows in summer. Pahalgam is situated at the confluence of two strains, the-Lidder and the Tanim which are separated by a mountain pass culminating at Kolahoi. A good view of this mountain may be obtained from the right bank of the lidder, about three miles below Pahalgam. Behind the town to the north there is a high green ridge with precipitous spurs. If the sky is clear one can see three snow-laden crests beyond it. The one on the right is the south peak of Kolahoi, on the left rises the Roof Peak, while in the centre Buttress Peak lifts up its head.

4. Sonamarg

Sonamarg, the '*Meadow of gold*' lies in the Sindh Valley (2,740 metres), surrounded by mountains and strewn with bright coloured flowers, at the distance of about 83 Kilometres from Srinagar. The landscape is mantled with fir, pine, silver and sycamore trees. On the other hand the snow banked reaches on the Sindh enhance the beauty of this place. In ancient past the traders to and from Central Asia wandered at the mighty glaciers and silent lakes of this place and very often camped here. Sonamarg lies on a three Kilometre long grassy flat running between the river on one side and hills on the other. The curve inspiring great peaks came closer round the valley whereas glaciers very often stroll down to the camping grounds. The scenery here presents a grandeur, and beauty similar to '*Alps* in Europe'.

5. Yusmarg

Yusmarg 'miniature Gulmarg' is another tourist attraction in Kashmir Valley. Its scenic beauty and topography resembled with that of Gulmarg. Yusmarg is situated at a distance of 47 Kilometres, at the base of Pir Panjal range. Yusmarg is a vast expanse of flat turf, ringed with coniferous forests, providing an enchanting landscape. 'An artist would love to paint the view of its sun-kissed snow patches over the pine-crested mountains bordering its western side. The meadow sways with gentle breeze laden with the sweet fragrance of little Alpine.

6. Verinag

For those who want to enjoy solitude in a beautiful place setting, the most enchanting place is Verinag about 80 Kilometres from Srinagar. It is famous for its spring. Great Mughal's has laid down a garden here also.

6. Daksum

Daksum is a lovely new tourist resort, 90 Kms. from Srinagar. Daksum, a forest retreat girdled by mountains, is a peaceful and unspoilt spot. Some tourist who come to live here have preferred this place to other tourist resorts like Pahalgam or Gulmarg. Daksum is surrounded by all sides with natural beauty, have flowery meadows which make the place attractive and health giving.

8. Kokernag

Kokernag 72 Kms. away from Srinagar, is a resplendent valley with an invigorating climate. Kokernag has an abundance of spring waters believed to possess medical properties. Kokernag is situated in forest bound area. The sweet breeze make the poplar and fir trees to sing a melodius song for the tourits.

9. Lolals Valley

A valley within valley is Lolals. 75 Kms. away from Srinagar is this beautiful untouched and unexplored valley with dense forests range. The Lolals Valley in Kashmir is virgin and quititude for a tourist.

Historical Gardens as Tourist Attraction in Kashmir Valley

This panoramic valley of Kashmir is itself a big natural garden. Even in the ethereal beauty of Kashmir, the beauty-loving Moghuls paid their own tribute by laying out terraced gardens, few of them find their place here in this book.

1. **Shalimar** (the abode of love)

Shalimar Bagh (Garden) which was laid out nearly 400 years ago by the Moghul Emperor Jahangir, lies 18 Kms. to the east of Srinagar. The garden is 590×200 yards and is arranged into four terraces arising one above the other. Quardilateral shape of this garden is divided into three parts. The out part containing a pavilion and used by Jahangir for his audience was similar to '*Diwan-e-Aam*' of Moghal buildings. The second part was exclusively used by the Emperor himself similar to "*Diwan-e-Khas*". The third part with black marble pavilion still glistering was reserved for the Empress and ladies of the court. It is said that the plan of this garden was prepared by Nur Jahan herself.

A canal, lined with polished stones and supported with water from Harvan and also connected with reservoirs runs through the middle of the garden. It looks charming at night when the fountains play and cascades run down marrily and reflect the light from thousands of multi-coloured lamps that illuminate the pavilion and the garden around it.

The Shalimar is connected with the Dal lake by an artificial canal, twelve yards wide and about a mile long. On each side of this canal, there is a broad and green path, overshadowed by large trees, and where it joins, the lake, there are blocks of masonary on both sides, which indicate the site of old gateway. There are also the remains of a stone embankment which formerly lined with the canal throughout.

According to a legend, Pravarasena-II, the founder of the city of Srinagar, had built a villa on the edge of the Dal lake in its north-eastern corner, calling it shalimar which in Sanskrit, means "The abode of love". The King used to go often to visit a saint, named Sukarma-Svami, living near Harwan, and took rest in this villa on his way to, and from that place. In course of time this villa vanished, and then the village, that had spring up in its neighbourhood, was called Shalimar after the name of villa.

In 1619 A.D., the Mughal Emperor Jahangir laid out a garden at this village and called it "Farah-bakhsh" meaning "Delightful". In 1630 A.D. Zafar Khan, a Mughal governor of Kashmir, made an extension to this garden towards its north by order of Shah Jahan. This new portion of the garden was called 'Faiz-bakhsh' meaning "Bountiful".

It was this garden that the Emperor Jahangir enjoyed the intense delight of making up the quarrel with his Nur Mahal "the light of the Harem". The terraces, marble pavilions, fountains and cascades which Jahangir erected to grace this garden are all there to please the visitor. 'Son-et-lumiere' the spectacle of sound and light, recreates the glory of the past.

2. Nishat Bagh (Garden of Pleasure of Delight)

Nishat Bagh, 11 Kms. to the east of Srinagar, is situated on the bank of the Dal lake with Zebarwan at the back, is the biggest Mughal garden in Kashmir. The Nishat Bagh, which rises from the Dal against a background of blue mountain has its own inimitable charm. Its terraced flower beds, and water cascades enhance its splendour. It is '595×369 yards', divided into twelve terraces which are equal in number to the sign of Zodiac. Alternately known as 'Garden of Terraces' the Nishat Bagh is crossed by a water channel. The water falls in swift but gentle torrents from one terrace to another. The last terrace is surrounded by a wall and encloses the '*Zenaina*' or a private terrace for the royal harem. From the topmost terrace one catches a full view of the Dal lake. All the terraces are laid out with artistically planned flowers, ornamental trees of chinar and cypress. The cascades, fountains, tender and green velvety lawns lend a unique charm to the garden.

It was built by Noor Jahan's brother, Asaf Jah whose interest in astrology is evidenced by the signs of the Zodiac on the twelve terraces of the garden. The flowerbeds on these sunny terraces blaze with colour-roses, lilies, geramiums and asters; gorgeous Zinnias and feathery cosmos, pink and white. Fountains play glufully in the midst of the stream with waters foaming down the carved chutes, producing an effect which, to say the least, is magical.

And thereby hangs a tale, a tale of medieval monarch's pride, a lover's pain and a loyal servant's coverage. It is said that in 1663 when Shah Jahan visited Kashmir, he was invited to the garden by Asaf Jah (Governor of Kashmir). Its splendour and beauty left the Emperor breathless and he praised it in glowing terms. The owner of the garden knew that the monarch had taken a fancy to his garden but he refused to part with it, for he loved his pleasure-ground more than he loved himself. The pleasure or displeasure of the Emperor of the world did not matter to him; he had bound his life to this pleasance of his. Hurt at this, the Emperor gave order to cut off the supply of waters to Nishat. The water channel dried up, the tanks lay empty, and the trees and plants began to wither one by one. Thus, what Shah Jahan could not possess, he reduced to desolation. Asaf Jah was deeply disappointed but he was powerless to do anything and suffered silently. The roses on his cheeks began to wither. He lost his appelite and was forlorn like a crossed lover. One day while bewailing the barrenness of life sitting by the side of the central channel, he fell asleep from sheer exhaustion. From that sleep he was roused by the pleasant murmer of rushing water. It was too good a sight to believe ! He rubbed his eyes and bit his hand. He was awake and so were the fountains and the streams. A faithful servant had found the suffering of his master unbearable, so risking the wrath of angry Emperor he opened the sluices. Asaf Jah did not appreciate the enthusiasm of his servant and got them closed again. When the news reached Shah Jahan, he sent for the servant. Rather than punish him for defiance, he bestowed upon him the robe of honour. The loyalty of the man had touched his heart and generority took the place of peevish annoyance. The owner of the Nishat was granted a *sanad* which gave him the right to draw water from the stream.

3. Chashma Shahi

The Chashmashahi garden 9 Kms. from Srinagar is the smallest of all the Mugal gardens in Kashmir. Ali Mardan Khan (1632 A.D.), the Mughal Governor of Kashmir laid it as advised by Shah Jehan the Mughal Emperor. Shah Jehan planned it parallel to the Nishat though on a small scale.

The Chashma-shahi Garden shows that a Mughal garden need not necessarily be large to be attractive. This garden is perched daintily on a hill overlooking the lotus fields of the Dal Lake. The beholder cannot restrain the feeling that it is an harbour where "universal pan with the Graces and Hours in dance leads on the eternal spring". It is built rounds a copious spring which bubbles up in a large stone vase in the held of the upper pavilion. The oblong garden is spread out in front of this building over an area of about acre, divided into two terraces. The upper one, built in stone, has a shallow carved fountain basin. The canal water flows in and ripples down the tiny carved water-chute to the second terrace three feet below. In the centre of this terrace there is a tank with a single fountain jet. The water flows through another pavillion at the end of the garden. Walking through the hall one reaches the arched-opening overlooking the Dal. The wall there is bounded by a black marble rail so that the lower garden comes to view on a note of dramatic surprise. The second enclosure is about half the size of the upper one. Five fountains play in a reservoier at the centre, around the edges of which are seen the outlines of a continuous flower Beds.

From its lofty heights the garden commands a panoramic view of the Dal lake. In early spring and summer, when the sloping hillsides around are covered with a flaming gold of

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rape-seed fields, when the flushing shows on the high peaks are melting slowly, when masses of trailing clouds float under the blue dome, and when the vast grounds of the Chashmashahi and the Hari Parbat Hill are covered with a silvery glishtering mist of almound flowers, the visitors is enteranced with an unparalled ecstacy.

4. **Naseem Bagh** (The garden of Breezes or the Garden of Bliss)

Naseem Bagh is the oldest Mughal garden in Kashmir laid by Akbar after he completed the construction of Hari Parbat Fort. Its beauty lies in its magnificent chinar trees. Naseem is not a garden in the strictest sense. A huge expanse of high ground has been decked with soft emerald turf and thick entangled chenar trees have been symmetrically planted at short distances. There are no flowers, no orchards, no fountains, no cascades and no water channels like other gardens of the vale. It is a vast grassy lawn where outings can be arranged to enjoy the unadorned beauty of nature around. Many visitors pitch their tents in Naseem Bagh and enjoy the delightful spectacle all-round. So, there are places for camping ground than a pleasure garden. It hosts Kashmir University of present.

5. **Nageen Bagh**

Remains of another picturesque garden, the Nageen Bagh, lie between the Naseem and the Fort. This is situated on a narrow point of land projecting into a lake. The terraces rise out of the water on three sides. These days it lies almost absolate and very few people visit it. The chenar-shaded pavillion has been converted into a club but this also attracts very few visitors.

6. **Nehru Park**

It is one of the beauty spots opposite Gagribal point. It is at its best in the evening when thousands of lights all-round that part of the lake are reflected in the water around it which add to its charm. Bathing boats anchored in this lake, called the Garribal lake, provide cloak rooms also. Swimming and bathing in lake provide pleasent opportunities for enjoyment. This modern park is named after late Jawahar Lal Nehru Ex-Prime Minister of India and was developed in 1951. He would often watch the boat race, water polo and other games from the Nehru Park.

7. Achhabal Garden

Aksha who reigned Kashmir from 486 to 426 B.C. founded Achhabal. In 1640 A.D. Jahanara Padshah Begum, daughter of Shah Jehan and Mumtaz-i-Mahal, finding here the most splendid opportunity afforded for man's hand to lend help to Nature, laid out a garden at this place, calling it Begamabad. It was also called Sahibah-abad.

The Achhabal garden is 467 feet long and 45 feet broad and is surrounded by a stone wall and some very large chenars and the ruins of a 'Hamam' (Turkish bath) and other buildings. The water of the spring flows through the garden which is traversed by three canals, the central one about 16 feet wide and one on each side, about 6½ feet wide. Along the central canal there are two large tanks; the upper one is 188 feet long and 74 feet croad and contains in its centre a wooden pavilion which is about 18 feet square and rests upon a platform of masonry; and the lower tank is about 80 feet square. There are three water falls in the upper part of the garden, one on each canal, and the largest is the middle one, which is twelve feet high and about eight feet broad. There are also three water falls outside the lower and of the garden, one on each canal and the largest is the middle one, which is eight feet high and about six feet wide. The tanks and canals are lined with stone and abound with fish, and a large number of fountains are erected in them.

8. Bijbehara Gardens

The most remarkable ruins of a garden are to be found on the river side at Bijbehara. The place, now called Wazir Bagh, was the site of a garden laid by Dara Shukoh, the eldest son of Shah Jehan. The beautiful Bijbehara reach of Jhelum struck him as an ideal setting for a garden, because through its centre a river flows, and not an artificial canal. The high balconied houses of the little town and the massive chenars overhanging the stream, stand out grandly against the chains of mountain. The glorious chenar avenues that still stand there suggest the grand plan of the garden. It was to be a double garden on each side of the river as suggested by the stone bridge and long river terraces on both sides of it. The signs of the plan are, however, seen only on one side which indicate that the scheme was not fully executed. The trees form the usual cross on a very extended scale. In the middle was a large tank surrounded by wide parterres, with a pavilion set in the midst of the water. The garden was supplied with a rushing stream of water drawn from the lidder. Beyond the avenues to the north and east, we can see the grand view of the snow-capped mountains which seal this of the valley. The walls are broken and there are remains of octagonal towers. There is also a *hammam*, now in ruins. At the end of the south avenue there is a tank and a brick pavilion. The garden has some magnificent chinars, one of which has a width of 56 feet and is said to be oldest in Kashmir.

9. Harwan Garden

About 23 Kms. east to Srinagar lies another garden. There is also water reservoir which serve as the main source of water supply to the valley. This is an ideal place for picnic. About 3 Kms. from this place is Harvan village. This place of historical interest lies on the slope of the hill to the east of it. It is identified with ancient Sadardhavaṇa (a wood of six arhats), where according to Kalahana the well known Buddhist teacher, Nagarjuna had his residence. On the hill-side south of the present village, remarkable remains of ancient ornamented brick pavements have come to light. The excavations are preserved and some of the tiles found there throw enough light om the dress of the people, which clearly shows central Asian influences, such as loose trousers and Turkoman caps or close fitting turbans, etc.

Historical Shrines in Kashmir Region

The valley of Kashmir has several historical mosques, shrines and temples. In this chapter we mention few of them.

1. Shankaracharya Temple

The structure that no tourist to Kashmir can miss is the Shankaracharya temple. It is on the top of the Takht-i-Suleman (Throne of Solomon) hill. One can have a panoramic view of Srinagar's busy thorough fares and blue lakes from this place. This temple is at a height of about 6600 feet above sea level. It is believed to have been built about 2000 years ago. The temple devoted to Shankara, the great monist shaivite teacher was originally built by King Gopaditya and was known as 'Jyeshthevar' in ancient past. Later a Shavite temple sprang up here. Shankaracharya is the highest point visible from afar to a visitor approaching the capital city. Pandit Anand Koul records that it was originally built by Sandiman, who reigned in Kashmir from 2629—2564 B.C. It was repaired by King Gopaditya (426—365 B.C.) and by King Lalitaditya (697—734 A.D) Sikandar did not break it. Zain-ul-abidin repaired its roof which had tumbled down by earthquake. Sheikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, a Sikh Governor (1841—46 A.D), also repaired its dome. There were steps of sculptured stones from the Jhelum river, leading right up to the top of the hill. With these stones, it is said the Pathar Masjid in the city was built by Nur Jahan queen of Jahangir. The Buddhists still regard this temple sacred and call it Pas-Pahar.

This temple can be seen from long distance even at night when it is illuminated by five electric search lights which was installed at the expense of the ex-Maharaja of Mysore.

2. Hazratbal Shrine

On the bank of the Dal lake, is the greatest shrine of the Muhammadans in Kashmir, called Hazratbal. Hazratbal Mosque has acquired special sanctity because of its being the repository of a sacred hair of the prophet Mohammad. This hair is displayed to the public on the birthday of prophet and similar occasions when thousands of Muslims gather here to pay their homage. The sacred hair was said to be in the possession of Sayyad Abdullah, a descendant of the prophet's shrine in Medina. He came to India in A.D. 1634 and lived at Bijapur (Deccan—now Andhra Pradesh) for about 23 years. Khwaja Nur-ud-din Madanish brought this sacred hair to Kashmir. For some time the holy relic was kept in Khanaquah of Naquishband Sahib and finally transferred to Hazratbal Mosque; which was originaily built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Most of the visitors to valley visit this place from where a commanding view of Dal lake is available.

3. Mattan

Mattan the sacred place of Hindus is situated about 62 Kilometres from Srinagar. The temple at Mattan is dedicated to Vishnu. Joneraj the famous Kashmiri historian ascribes the destruction of this temple to the iconoclast ruler sultan Sikandar. There is a holy spring near this temple. Mattan or 'Bhavan Spring' is a famous Hindu pilgrimage where, during certain months in each Hindu leap year, pilgrims perform 'Shraddha' of their deceased relations. According to Hindu superstition, the 'pind dan' ceremony of the persons dying on Cot (Especially of unmarried and children those do not have sacred thread ceremony) has to be performed at Mattan. A garden was laid out in front of this spring by Asaf Jah by order of Shah Jahan.

4. Khirbhawani Shrine

The shrine dedicated to Ragina Devi or Khir Bhawani is situated in the village Tulmula. The goddess is believed to have been brought by Hanuman, the Monkey General of Shri Ram from Sri Lanka. The local populace is of the belief that during days of turmoil and danger the water of spring turns to be blue, otherwise during days of quiet and calm the water gives a purple hue. The ancient Sanskrit scripture 'Rudramala Tantra' contains a psalm 'Ragina Kavach' praising the goddess and providing the ancient origin of the shrine.

5. Charar-I-Sharif

En-route to Yusmarg, lies 'Charar-i-sharif' a Mansoleum 'Ziarat' of the famous sufi saint Nur-ud-din popularly known as Nand Rishi. During autumn months a week long fair is celebrated here when devotees (Both Hindu and Muslim) pay their homage to the Great Soul. From a distance the Ziarat gives a view of an Italian monastery. All the walls of the building carry very intricate and complex carved woodwork. A building in the close vicinity also houses the holy relics of the Rishi.

6. Shah Hamadan Mosque

This famous shrine is near 3rd bridge, on the bank of the river Jehlum is a massive wooden building founded by Sultan Qutab-ud-din and was expanded and completed by Shah Sikandar. Abdul Barkat Khan rebuilt it when it was badly burnt in 1731 A.D. It is said that a spring sacred to the goddes Kali lies under this mosque. Because of this reason the Hindus worship Kali here on the bank of the Jhelum.

7. Jama Masjid

It is about 3 Kms. from Amira Kadal or Budhshah chowk. This mosque is worth seeing. It is in the heart of the lower part of the city and lies on the Ganderbal road. Sultan Sikandar got built it in A.D. 1404. The mosque has been destroyed in many a fire, but it has been rebuilt and repaired many times also. This commodious mosque is beautified by the Chenar trees, said to have been got planted by Mughal Kings.

8. Hari Parbat

Crowned by the ruins of a fort, this hill, according to legend' 'grew ont of a pebble dropped by Parvati to crush a demon'. Hill is inside Srinagar itself. Hillock raising its head immediately out of the low-lying maarshy ground, on its top has the lofty battlements of a fort constructed by Azim Khan, who was a Pathan Governor in the eighteenth century. There is no account of this fort having ever been used but the eminance of its position has given Srinagar its reputation as the "fort city". The five Kilometers enclosure wall was erected by Akbar the Mughal Emperor in the year A.D. 1586. The fort is accessible through a number of gates which are unique specimens of archaeology.

Since time immorial the Hindus of the valley have considered it as a sacred abode of the goddess *'Kali'*. There is Sharika Devi Temple and many other temples round the hillock. There is also the shrine of *Makhdoom* Sahib. This shrine is very famous. It has been rebuilt recently and has become an attractive place for the tourists.

9. **'Baba Rishi'**

The shrine of the saint, Baba Rishi, is enclosed with beautiful lattice work shutters and is surrounded by a verandah of carved deodar. Baba Rishi is linked by road with Tanmarg and Gulmarg—Baba Rishi offers many delightful picnic spots amidst pine forests. Fresh water flows and the whole of the valley seems at your feet.

10. **'Raghunath Temple'**

It was constructed about a hundred years ago by a Dogra ruler and is in Srinagar.

11. **Amarnathji Shrine**

The holy cave of Shri Amarnathji is situated at an altitude of 3883 metres, in a long glacial gorge high among the eastern mountains, contains self formed ice lingam, which increases or decreases with the waxing and waning of the moon. Naturally formed ice lingam is the symbol of 'Lord Shiva'. In this quite large cave, water percolates drop by drop at many places inside the cave, but the drop that falls on the 'Shiva Linga' condenses instantaneously. This process continues throughout the 'Shukla Pakhsha' i.e., bright phase of the moon. On fullmoon (Shravan Purnima' i.e. Fullmoon of August) the ice lingam is complete and assumes a height of 80 to 85 centimetres. Thereafter the lingam starts melting drop by drop. This waning process now continues throughout the 'Krishna Paksha' i.e. darker phase of the moon ultimately on the Amavasya i.e. new moon the lingam completely disappears.

The legned tells that when lord shiva was relating the story of creation and eternal life to his consort Parvati, two or Shivas servants overhead the explanation and were turned into pigeons. According to common belief, these can be seen flying away when devotees gather there.

Mulla-Ahmad, the translator of Ratna-Purna, makes mentioned of the peak of Amarnatha. Its ancient existence is also mentioned by Kalhana, when he narrates the migration of Sushra-Vasa-nega to the hill. Shiva and his consort Parvati, represent the faculties of will, knowledge and action in humanity.

The worship of lingam is associated with Shiva philosophy and is considered as a divine manifestation of the creative power of god. 'Beside the lingam, there are two more ice formations in the shrine near Ramkund. These are taken to be the symbols of Parvati, lord Shiva's consort and Ganesh, his son".

11. Chatti Padshah

The famous Sikh shrine is situated just outside the Kathi Darwaza (the southern gate). Guru Har Gobind Singh, the sixth Guru of Sikhs rested for a short period while at war with Emperor Aurangzeb. He with his spiritual power restored the eyesight of an old lady of 111 years, it is said. Her son became the disciple of the Guru, out of the gratitude and pious amazement at the miracle. The holy Granth Sahib in the shrine dates back to the stay of Guru.

13. Dyaneshwar (Small Amarnath Ji)

There is a mountain cave about 15 Kms away from Bandipura. It is very long cave and difficult to negotiate, but at the end it widens and one can have a darshan of Shiv Ling. On the ling drops water from the stone udders of cow. People of the area relate many legends with the cave and is a very sacred for them.

14. Mosque of Madin Sahib

Eight Kilometers away from Srinagar at Zadibal is the mosque of Saint Madin Sahib, It was constructed during the Zain-ul-Abidin period. Built on the plinth of an ancient Hindu temple, the tomb of the saint is celebrated for the remarkable tile decoration on its eastern wall.

15. Umanagri (Brariangan) Temple

It is 8 kilometres from Achhabal. There are four Kunds associated with the name of different 'Devata's'. The main Kund "Shiv and Shakti" is naturally bifurcated into two parts. Water in all the springs comes from bottom and is said that all Kunds are inter-connected internally. In the month of August a "HAVAN" by Shri Swayma Nand Ji is performed every year, where thousand of devotees all over the valley participate in the Holy ritual of Havan and have darshanas of spiritual "Kunds". The "Kunds" are very sacred to people of the valley.

Ancient Monuments in Kashmir Region

Ancient monuments of very great archeaological interest, which disclose the existence of a lost civilisation, are numerous in Kashmir. They were built to endure for all time. Their solidity of construction and gigantic size strike one with wonder that puny man could have built them. People go and pace around them and gaze on them with amazement. The following are those ancient edifices of which some traces are still to be found.

1. Temple at Bandi

76 mile from Kohala, is now in a ruinous condition. Its builder and the date of its building are unknown. Some think that it is a Buddhist monument, while other assert that it was a Hindu monument dedicated to the goddess Kali and built about 700 A.D.

2. Temple at Buniar

9 miles away from Bandhi temple is Buniar temple. It is in a most perfect condition in the valley. The name of the builder of this temple and the date of its construction are not known. It is said it was built in the 5th century of the Christian era and was dedicated to goddess Bhavani.

3. Narayan Thal

The temple at Narayan Thal stands in a small tank on the right bank of the Jhelum, one mile from Baramulla. It is situated at the foot of a hill in a hollow. Nothing is known about its old history.

4. Temple at Tapar

At the village Tapar twelve miles onwards from Baramulla towards Srinagar, are the ruins of a temple called Narendreshvara, which was built by Narendraprabha, queen of Partapaditya II, who reigned in Kashmir from 634 to 684 A.D. It was ruined by Sikandar the Iconoclast. Zain-ul-abidin (1420-70 A.D.) used the stones in the construction of the bund from Naidkhari to Sopur.

5. Temple at Pattan

There are two large stone temples on the road-side at Pattan. These, which bore the name of Shankara-Gaurisha and Sugandheshvara, were built by Shankara varman who reigned in Kashmir from 883 to 902 A.D. and his queen Sugandha. There is also a stone stupa here at the 19th mile from Srinagar.

6. Nar-Pirasthan

In the city of Srinagar, the first ancient edifice that one sees is the temple of Narendrasvamin (which was built by Lkhana-Naraindraditya, who reigned in Kashmir from 178 to 191 A.D.) It is about 100 yards from the right bank of the river between the 2nd and 3rd brigdes. It has been truned into a Ziarat and is called Narpirasthan.

7. Pathar Masjid

It is a stone mosque built by Noor Jahan, Queen of Jehangir. It is on the bank of river Jehlum and near Zaina Kadal or 4th bridge. This mosque is built of polished stones and is also known as 'Nau Masjid'. It is said that stones of the stairs, which led up to the top of Shankaracharya hill were used in building it.

8. Pari Mahal

Pari Mahal (Fairies Palace), also called Kantilun, is an old ruin standing grandly on a spur of the Zebanwan mountain on the southern side of the Dal lake. This is an old Moghul building. It was a school of astrology, built by Prince Dara Shikuh for his tutor Mulla Shah. The monument is well lit and the place is illuminated by night.

9. Martand Temple

This temple, called Martandeshvara, is said to have been built by king Kamadeva (3005-2936 B.C.) with large, ornamented and beautifully carved stones, erecting it to the height of 50 yards. Martand or the temple or the temple of the sun is a figure of mystic significance to the worshippers of the sun. Martaned temple ruins are huge stone to tell the story of Kashmiri stone-dressers and Architects who dressed such huge stones and constructed a temple of such magnificance.

10. Avantipura Temple

King Avantivarman, who reigned in Kashmir from 855 to 883 A.D. built a city on the right bank of the Jehlum. Avantipura temple tells the tale of Avantivarman as a great builder. Two temples which he founded one before, and the other and large one, after his accession to the throne. Both were dedicated to Mahadeva are now in completely ruined from.

11. Pandrenthan

It is an old temple standing in the middle of a tank at Pandrenthan, 3-3/4 miles from Srinagar. It was erected during the reign of King Partra (921-31 A.D.) by his prime minister Meru, who dedicated it to Mahadeva under the title of Meru Vardhana Svamin.

12. Mosque at Pantachhuk

It is a wooden mosque erected by Hubb Khotan, wife of Yusuf Chak who ruled in Kashmir in 1578-84 A.D.

13. Khunmuh

Khunmuh, the birth place of Bilhana, the poet, contains the ruins of some old temple in the middle of small tanks found here and there which have been converted into Ziarats.

14. Miniature Temple at Khrew

About three miles from Khunmuh, lies the village of Khrew, the ancient Khaduvi, where there is a monolithic temple of stone. Nothing about its antiquity is known.

There are number of others ancient monuments in this gigantic valley of Kashmir which came out with the arrival of kings and vanished with the disappearance of those kings leaving behind their traces to fill up the gaps in the history. Details of which are beyond the scope of present book.

15. Parihaspura

About 25 Kms. from Srinagar towards Sopur are the ancient Buddhist monuments. It has a Buddhist temple (Chaitya) a monastry and stupa. Recently Archaeological survey of India has done a lot of work to presence these monuments. Few say that it was the capital of Avantivarman.

Attractive Lakes in Kashmir Region

Picturesque valley of Kashmir itself emerged from a big lake (Satisar). Tourist who visit valley, still finds some of magnificent lakes which have magnetic attraction to them. The beautiful lakes in the valley which yield plentiful fish, 'Singhara' (Water—nuts), lotus-roots (*nadur*) etc., and on which are floating gardens producing water melons, musk melons, pumpkins, cucumbers and other vegetables. Geese, duck, teal and other game birds are also to be found in thousands in them. It is a sight never to be forgotten to see these lakes in the autumn when bright lotus flowers are waving over the surface of the lakes in the resplendent beauty of their full bloom. We mention here few of them.

1. Dal Lake

Abundance of water at great altitudes is one of the most distinguished features of Kashmir. Its lakes are famous and legendary as its springs and rivers. Who that has heard of the valley, has not heard of the Dal lake bordered by Mughal Gardens.

Dal lake measuring 6 Kms. by 4 Kms. is to the east of Srinagar, at the foot of "Shridhara" (Zebarwan) mountain, with Shankaracharya hill (Takhti-Sulaiman) to its south and the Hari Parbat to its west. The Dal lake is divided by cause-ways into four parts. 'Gagribal, 'Lodutdal' Boddal and Nagin. The Lodatdal and Boddal have an island each in their midst. The water in the lake is soft and clear. It is said that the Kashmir woollen shawls owe much of their excellence to being washed in the clear and soft waters of Dal lake. Connected to a net work of Canals and the river Jhelum, the Dal lake is the main thoroughfare for boats. Many who visit Kashmir live on the Dal lake for most of their stay and enjoy every minute of it. In a way, the Dal lake is Srinagar's aquatic plaza.

2. The Nagin Lake

Nagin Lake which is a popular venue for water sports like water-skiing, swimming, diving and sailing. On its banks is a Boat club, a bar and tea pavilion. It is at a short distance from Hazratbal in Srinagar. It has deep blue waters and is encircled by a ring of green trees, resembling a sapphired in an emeraled setting from which it derives its name. A big sport complex is coming up here.

3. Wullar Laks

The largest of the Kashmir fresh water lake is Wullar, reminiscent of Satisar. This lake forms an important feature of the hydrographic system of the State. Its dimensions vary with the time of the year. In normal years the Wullar lake is 12.90 miles in length and 6.07 miles in breadth. Basically, it is 19 Kms. by 10 Kms and is spread over an area of about 125 sq. Kms. Average depth is only about 12 feet.

The water is often green but it responds in everchanging play of colour to the reflections of cloud and sky, of snow and hill side. Generally the lake is calm and it beautifully reflects the objects of the surroundings but it is liable to sudden storms the surface then be comes foamy and the mass of furious waves strike fear in the hearts of the boatmen and the marshes and shallows on the shores indicate that the boat is receding.

The streams of Madmati, Erin and Bohnar flow into the lake, whereas the Jhelum seeks a passage through its southern part. In the north-east corner is an is and (Suna-Lank) made by the great Kashmiri King 'Zain-ul-Ab-ul-Din' and the ruins on it show that it must have been a place of great beauty. It it said that the good king built the island as a storm refuge for boats. It is said that where the blue waters of the Wullar now rest there was once a great and wicked city which was swallowed up in an earthquake, and the floods completed its destruction. The meaning of the word 'Wullar' is cave, and legend goes that the remains of the Wicked city have been by seen boatmen. Sports men and anglers find the trip so this lake most rewarding as it is full of fowls and fishes.

4. The Manasbal Lake

The Manasbal lake 2.40 miles long and 0.47 mile broad is 61 Kms. from Srinagar near the town of Safapur and was the deepest lake in Asia. On its eastern shore stands the Baladar Mountains, the rugged features of which present a sharp contrast to gentle beauty of the Lake, with its pink lilies the deep clear water, Manasbal lake gives a very charming view. Manasbal is joined with Jhelum by way of canal. Some of the hot water springs situated in its vicinity do not freeze even during frozen winters. Manasbal is laden with lotus during summer and is a bird watcher's paradise—being one of the largest natural haunts of aquatic birds of Kashmir. Gradually the lake is ceasing its end.

5. The Sheshnag Lake

Sheshnag lake which is situated 26 kms. beyond Pahalgam (enroute to Amar Nath cave) at a height of 11,730 feet. It lies in between three high peaks which rise majestically to the right of the lake. This two-mile stretch of water has an exquisite pale-blue colour similar to that of Lake Lucerne. On the right, a line of snow peaks of fantastic shape rises above the lake. The snowy slopes extend steeply down to the edge of the lake wherever there are ice cliffes. Some masses from there sometimes become detached and float about in the lake like small icebergs.

6. Gangabal Lak

Gangabal, a wonderful lake lies at the foot of Mount Harmukh. It can be approached through a mountain from the Kangan or sonamarg in the Sind valley. The display of changing colours here is simbly superb. From the heights of the mountain it appears turqnoise-blue with broad batches of violet shadow lying across it. At the northern and there is a streak of emerald green and the waters pass from one shade of green to another during the day in accordance with the weather. Sometimes the lake reflects all the details of its mountain walls. The colours are perhaps affected by the surrounding rocks which are of pinkish colour and are veined in or spotted with quartz. To the south-east end, the lake is shut in by a moraine embankment, 10 or 12 feet high. Between this and the moraine crescent is a gap of about 60 yards thorugh which rums a broad shallow stream. Its rippling surface forms a sparkling contrast to the deep colours of the placid lake. The snow-streaked precipices and peaks all around enhance its solemn grandeur. No wonder, the lake has impressed the pantheistic Hindu mind. It is considered by Kashmiri Hindus very Holy and the ashes of the dead are immersed in it as in the river Ganga at Hardwar.

7. The Anchar Lake

It is a lake about 10 Kms from Srinagar. Anchar lake is 5 miles long and 2 miles wide extending towards Ganderbal. In winter months it provides sport for duck and snipe shooting. In the month of August lotuses and lilies are in profusion. Without any ontlet the lake is a storage lake and its fish is very tasty. The water of this lake is not very clear, but from a distance it provides abundant natural scenery. People of the area say that it is no more a lake, but a house of weeds and is disappearing fastly.

8. The Kaunsarnag Lake

It is the largest mountain-lake in Kashmir. It is situated in the Pir Panjal range near Shopyan over 13,000 feet above sea level. Some of the most picturesque peaks of the Himalayas surround it. Three of these peaks each about 15,500 feet high tower over this lake which usually remains frozen till June.

9. The Apharwat Lake (Alpather—Lake)

Another enticing lake which is not as large, is Apharwat lake situated above Gulmarg. On the turquoise water of Apharwat lake, snow and miniature icebergs float. A well graded hony track joins Apharwat ridge with Gulmarg. This lake is also called the frozen lake because of its freezing cold water. It remains snow-covered for most of the year and is 13,000 feet above sea level.

10. The Vishansar Lake

This is an high altitude Himalyan lake. It is a loveliest one at the height of 4084 feet from sea level. Trout find house in it.

11. The Krishanasar Lake

Krishanasar is 3810 metres above the sea level. Translucent waters flecked with ice flakes, the lake is almost 1,6 km in length and lie 2.4 km apart. The lake is stocked with trout.

12. The Tulin Lake

Ice bound Tulin lake is enclosed on three sides by steep, snow—clad, mountain peaks which rise precipitously about a thousand feet from its shore. It is at an altitude of about 12,000 feet above the sea level and can be approached on ponies upto the narrow snow field at its base in about 3 to 4 hours. It is 11 km. from Baisaran (Pahalgam).

13. The Tarsar Lake

The path to the lake leads from Lidderwat. It is at the height of 3962 metres. It is 34 Km. from Pahalgam. There are delightful camping sites at Sekiwas about 2.4 Km from the lake. On the way are peaceful flower meadows.

Rivers, Springs and Streams in Kashmir Region

1. Jhelum

The Jhelum, (Kashmiri—Vyeth, Sanskrit—Vetasta) of which many ancient Hindu scriptures believe Vethvatru, a spring little below Verinag, as the source of Jhelum river. Jhelum which rises near Verinag at the south east end of the valley. From Verinag to Baramulla the river is 132 miles long. The river is navigable from Khanabal to Baramulla, and is one of the principal beauties of the valley. This sluggish river, on whose breast is brone the traffic of the land, gives the valley the piquant beauty of a variant land-scape.

The Jhelum is often compared to a clever financier who builds his capital on the wealth of others. This is a typical river of the tributaries and to name some of the important are Romushi, Pohru, Vishav, Rambiara, Liddar, Duhdganga, Sukhnag, Shaligana and Ferozepur Nala. When the river leaves the vale at Baramulla it is called as 'Kashur Darya'.

2. Dudhganga Rtver

A few hundred yards from the chhattabal, weir, a considerable river, Dudhganga joins the Jhelum on its left banks. It rises in the central part of the Pir Panjal range round mountain Tata Kuti. Its chief sources are the two mountain streams, Sangsafed and the Yachera.

3. Sind River

The traditional source of this great river lies in the sacred Ganga lake on mount Haramukh. The true head-waters of the river, however, emerge near the Zojila and Amarnath peak. The river has got a course of sixty miles to its confluence with the Jehlum river opposite the village of Shadipur and drains the highest and the largest portion of the mountain chain to the north of the valley. As the river, enters the plains, it spreads into numerous branches forming an extensive delta.

4. Tulamul Spring

A large fair is held each month on the 8th and 15th days of the bright fortnight, specially of May-June. The Hindus worship here. The spring changes its colour, sometimes it is green, sometimes pink and so on. This spring is situated in a village Lar near Ganderbal.

5. Uttar Machhipura Sp ring

At Takar in Uttar Machhipura there is a spring, the water of which, like the Tulamul spring, changes colour every now and then.

6. Sunda—Brari or Trisandhya Spring

Situated south of the Divalgam village in Brang, is a spring which remains dry all the year round except in the months of April-June. It is interesting to note that sometimes water comes at intervals.

7. Rudra—Sandhya Spring

It is six miles from Verinag towards the west. Dry during the whole year but flowing with water continuously for some days and then getting void of it at intervals during the months of April-June.

8. Kon—Nag Spring

About 11 miles from Anantnag towards Verinag in Brang there is a spring at the village Gagar—Tshunda above Larikpura which is called Kon-nag by the Muhammadans and Sita-Kund by the Hindus Some of the fish therein are blind in one eye.

9. Sata Rishi Spring

There are seven springs close to one another at Vithavatur near Verinag which remain dry for six months of winter and flowing with water during summer months.

10. Varuknag Spring

This is a large spring situated near the village Willateng, remains dry for six months like 'Sata Rishi' during winter but flowing with water during months of summer.

11. Vepinag Spring

Verinag spring is the chief source of Jhelum is situated on the foot of Pir Panjal. In ancient times it was also known as 'Nilnag'. Its depth is estimated at 45 feet and it has a circumference of 120 feet. The spring of deep blue water is full of fish.

12. Pavana—Sandhya Spring

There is a spring situated five miles to the east of Verinag which is called Pavana-Sandhya. It ebbs and flows continually as though it breathes 'Pavana' or air like a living creature, hence its name.

13. Malak Nag Spring

It is a sulphur spring. Its water is sulphuric in colour and smell. People suffering from skin ailments have a dip into this spring. The water of these springs is cold in summer, but very warm in winter. Anantnag is the place where it is.

14. Spring at Halamatpura

At Halamatpura in Uttar Machhipura there are five springs near one another. A 'linga' of stone is in one of these springs, which is said to move by itself round it, making one move from one corner to the other in one month. It is thought that the bed of the spring is sandy and its level arises with the action of water-oozing which makes one corner higher and the other lower alternately, and thus the 'linga' in the bed of the spring rolls down slowly from the higher to the lower corner under the law of gravitation.

Tatadan Spring

At Dubjan in Shupyan there is a spring called Tatadan, the water of which is warm. A similar spring exists at a place 68 miles from Anantnag across the Margan pass.

16. Thermal Spring

At the Wuyan village (Ular), 11¾ miles to the south-east of Srinagar, there is a spring, bathing in which has the effect of curing itch. At Sadarkutbal, 22 miles from Srinagar on the Bandipur road is similar spring.

17. Kokernag Spring

The spring of Kokernag bubbles up in the Bringhi valley, at the distance of 20 Kms. from Achabal. Kokernag has an abundance of spring waters believed to possess medicinal properties. Spring flows out clear cold water which is digestive. The water of Kokernag is considered to have the finest drinking water in the entire valley. Abul Fazal had recorded that its water was said to have appetising properties. The Kokernag spring bubbles at seven places in a cleft at the foot of a thickly forested mountain. Since the gushing from different points of the mountain base resembles the shape of a chicken's claw, the spring has come to be known as Kokernag: "Koker" is the local name for Cock and 'nag' in sanskrit' a snake.

18. Chashmashahi Spring

Gushing out of the spur of Zebanwan mountain is the *Royal—Spring*' or Chashmashahi. It is enclosed in a lotus shape carved stone frame work. The crystal pure water of the spring is reputed far and wide for its highly prized mineral curative properties. Nehru memorial Botantical garden is addition to its attraction.

19. Konsarnag Spring

It is also known as 'Vishnu pad'. According to Hindu mythology it is spouted from beneath the God Vishnu, shapping like the human foot, it is with a circumference of three miles.

20. Choarnag Spring

The spring lies on mount Margan in the neighbourhood of Kothar. Historians believe that the bottom of spring is full of earthen pots, none of which, however, has been brought on the surface.

21. Anantnag Spring

The spring of Anantnag is regarded as very sacred due to its religious importance. The flow of the water is Perennial.

22. Mattan Stream

It is 8 Kms from Anantnag. There is a spring which is regarded as a very sacred by Hindus who celebrate 'Malmas' at this place.

23. Kowser Nagh

From Kungwatan, one can go to Kowser Nagh. The spring is at the top of the mountain. It is 8 Kms. from Kungwatan. It is triangular in shape and about one Kilometer in length. Its water is very cold and clear. The whole valley of Kashmir lies at its feet.

24. Ningle Nallah

About 8 Kilometres from Gulmarg, it flows from the snow bed and springs near Apharwat and Alpather and cuts through picturesque pine forests offering many enchanting picnic spots.

25. Aharabal—Fall

From Shopian Ahrabal is only 15 Kms. Ahrabal's water fall is famous and it has historical importance also. The Moghul kings, while on their way to Srinagar, would stay there for a few days. The Queens would bathe with the water vapours Mumtaz Mahal, would sit there near the fall and get themselves refreshed with the perfumed water vapours.

26. Achhabal Spring

The place its noted for is spring, which is the finest in Kashmir and supposed to be the re-appearance of a portion of the river Bringhi whose water suddnly disappears through a large fissure underneath a hill at the village Divalgam in Brang. It is said once, in order to test this, a quantity of chaff was thrown in the Bringhi river at the place its water disappears at Divalgam and that chaff came out of the Achhabal spring.

The water of the spring issues from several places near the foot of a low spur called Sosanwar, which is densely covered with deodars, and at one place it gushes out from an oblique fissure, large enough to admit a man's body, and forms a volume some 18 inches high and about a foot in diameter. It comes out as if it remounted from the bottom of a well with violence and boiling.

27. Spring at Kuthar

About ten miles from Verinag in the Arapath valley, there is a spring called 'Papashodhan Nag, near the village Kuthar, round which are still to be found some remains of the enclosure erected by King Bhoja of Malva (during Ananta's time, 1028—

63 A.D). The tank of the spring was constructed by the Raja of the Deccan, named Matshakund, who according to a legend, had ears like those of a buffalo which he got rid of by bathing in this spring.

28. Gupta Ganga

South to the Shalamar gate is the famous spring of Gupta Ganga at which a fair is annually held on the Basakhi day. Immediately behind the tank is a ruined mound with its base formed of carved stone slabs of evident antiquity. It marks the site of a temple built by king Sandhimati, alias Aryaraj (69-22 B.C).

Trekking attraction in Kashmir Region

This Great scenic wonderland is meant for those who wants to explore it, walking amidst evergreen forests, going by swift-flowing streams, crossing the glaciers, and climbing the mountains. June, July and August are the ideal months for journeys over glaciers and for mountain climbing, although trekking is an all season temptation in Kashmir.

Main Treks In Valley

(A) Trekking in Liddar Valley

This is one of the most picturesque valley and is easily accessible. Pahalgam as base one can plan and arrange many treks into the interior of the country.

1. *Pahalgam to Amarnath.* 39 Kms. trek, can be return in 5 days.
2. '*Sonamarg to Amarnath*'. From Sonamarg to Baltal 8 miles and Baltal to Amarnath again 8 miles, a very straight trek.
3. '*Pahalgam to Kolahoi Glacier*'. 22 Kms, plus 8 miles trek can be trekked in 3 days. The treck is Pahalgam to Aru; Aru to lidderwat and from Lidderwat to Kolahoi.

4. '*Pahalgam to Tarsar and Marsar Lake*'. Route to this trek is in a lidderwat and to Tarsar and Marsar.

5. '*Pahalgam to Sonamarg*' or 'Lidder to Sindh valley'. This is about 74 Kms. trek, Trek can be broken in following ways. Pahalgam to Aru; Aru to Lidderwat; Lidderwat to Sekwas; Sekwas to Khemsar; Khemsar to Kulan and Kulan to Sonamarg.

(B) Trekking in Sindh Valley

Followings are the treks which can be access in this valley,

1. '*Wangat to Gangabal lake*, This trek is via Srinagar to Wangat; Wangat to Trunkol and Trunkol to Gangabal lake.

2. '*Sonamarg to Vishansar and Krtshansar lake*' Sonamarg to Thajiwal; Thajiwal to Shitkari bridge; Shitkari bridge to Nichnai (13 Kms) Nichnai to Vishansar (13 Kms) and vishansar to Krishansar.

3. '*Sonamarg to Wangat*' It is the combination of 1 and 2. It is Sonamarg—Krishansar/Vishansar/Gadsar/Satsar-Gangabal-Trunkhol-Naranag/Wangat.

(C) Other Treks in Kashmir Valley

1. '*Bandipur to Harmukh*': From Bandipora to Erin: Erin to Kudara; Kudara to Sarbal lake; Sarbal to Kunda Pani and Kunda Pani to Harmukh peak.

2. '*Gulmarg to Alpathar Lake*: 5 Kms from Gulmarg to Khilanmarg; Khilanmarg to Alpathar Lake 8 Kms.

3. '*Gulmarg to Tosamaidan*': Tosamaidan is one of the most beautiful margs of Kashmir. It can be reached by 3 marches from Gulmarg via Ferozpore Nallah. The path is steep but fit for ponies through forest and margs. Ist camp, Danwas, 2nd camp, Tejjan 3rd camp; Tosamaidan, or (i) Gulmarg to Khaz 14 miles, (ii)

Khag to Riyar 8 miles, (iii) Riyar to Tosmoidan 8 miles. One can go via Danwas and Tejjan and return via Khag and Riyar.

4. '*Gulmarg to Lienmarg*': 10 Miles through lovely forests. One day's trek.

5. '*Srinager to Kounsernag*': This 59 miles trek can be covered via Srinagar to Aharabal (45 miles); Aharbal to Kungwattan (6 miles) and Kungwattan to the Lake Kounsernag (8 miles).

6. *Narmarg*: Wullar lake to Alsu and Alsu to Narmarg.

7. *Srinagar to Yusmarg*: It can be via Nagam and Tsar. From Yusmarg one can go to Nilnaga medium sized spring with blue water and deep rooted weeds.

There is one more short trek from Yusmarg to *Chitta Pothar*' or '*sangisafaid*'. Dodha Patri and Sunset peak.

(D) A Brief Description About Certain Places in Trekking

1. Aru

It is 11 Kms from Pehalgam having a Jeepable road. Elevation 9,270 feet. The meadows and the view of the whole valley below is charming. The river Lidder disappears at this point to reappear. 30 yards or 27 metres further. There is a P.W.D Rest house at Aru.

2. Lidderwat

(7 miles or 11 Kms from Aru) Densely wooded, it is one of the most beautiful camping sites. There is a pony track. Height of this place is 10,000 ft. There is also a P.W.D. rest House.

3. Kolahoi Glacier

The base of this glacier is 14,000 ft or 4,267 metres above sea level.

4. Sekwas

10 kms from Lidderwat. Height 11,250 ft.

5. Khilanmarg

(3 miles or 5 kms from Gulmarg) Has abundant plant life and colourful flowers; provides an excellent view of Nanga parbat (26,900 ft or 8,199 metres) anb Harmukh (16,900 ft or 5,157 metres).

6. Narmarg

Is a favourite resort of tourist situated on 'the flat grassy summit of range over-looking the Wullar Lake above Alsu village. It is surrounded by pine forests and in many respects is similar to Gulmarg, There is a forest hut. It is reached by a fairly easy assent of about 3,500 ft. from Alsu and the trek should be made in the early morning as at that time it is quite pleasant. For water supply there is a small spring which in early summer has abundant supply of water. There are few cattle tracks and shepherd's paths which lead to other shady side treks.

7.'Tosamaidan'

A pretty picnic spot.

8. 'Sangisafaid'

It is a rivulet and a tributary of Doodhganga Nalla which flows through Srinagar. The water is icy cold and said to be good for digestion.

9. 'Sunset Peak'

It is the highest in Pir Panjal Range.

10. Thajiwal

(2 miles or 3 kms from Sonamarg) An excellent camping site with pine trees and lovely springs fed by the glacier.

11. Baltal

(9 miles or 14 Kms from Sonamarg) Has several pretty lakes. Amarnath cave can be reached from here during the month of June-August.

Other Interesting Spots in Kashmir Valley

1. Kungwatan

From Aharabal Kungwatan is only 1 Km. The bridle path goes through the forests and by the side of the bank of the Vesheve. Kungwatan is a big meadow with hundreds of varieties of wild flowers. There is a camping ground, where one can stay for a few days and enjoy the free and silent atmosphere there.

2. Sheer Bagh and Maharani Bagh

There are two gardens side by side, sweet watet from the spring of Anantnag, flows through these gardens. There is a temple in the Maharani Bagh where worshippers come from far and wide.

3. Weir

The weir has been constructed to regulate the water level of the river Jehlum. It forms a beautiful fall in which fish play up and down. It presents a beautiful sight. There is a small garden at this place.

4. Pampore

It is a township 12 Kms from Srinagar on Srinagar Anantnag road. Pampore is famous for Saffron or Kayser. There are big saffron fields.

5. Haramukh

In Lar (Gulmarg) is the lofty mounain called Haramukh. The popular notion is that a snake within sight of this mountain will not bite.

6. Bumzu

There is a cave at Bumzu to the north of Mattan, the length which none has yet been able to find. Another similar cave exists at Biru in which the famous ascetic and philosopher, Abhinavgupta, together with his 1,200 disciples is said to have entered and to have not returned.

7. Suyam

There is a place called Svayambhu, or Suyam, half a mile to the south-west of the village Nichihom in Machhipura, where after long periods say once in 30 years, the earth gets heated for a year or so. The Hindus then go there on pilgrimage. Rice with water in pots, buried to neck into the earth, gets cooked by this heat, and Hindus offer cakes of rice, thus cooked, in the name of their deceased relations. A flame is also produced by pouring down ghee and sugar and camphor in a hole dug into the earth about a foot deep. This is evidently a volcanic phenomenon.

8. Priyag

There is a tiny little island in the midst of the Jhelum at Priyag on the junction of the Sindh with the Jhelum, on which is a small chenar which does not either grow taller or shorter or bigger, though ages have passed since when it is there.

9. Haldar

There is a rock on the top of a hillock called Haldar, overlooking the Manasbal lake towards its north-east. From underneath this rock a little water is ozing out. Every year on the Nirjala Ekadashi day a fair is held here. The pilgrims sing in chorus:

'Balabhadra Haldaro palah talah poni trav'

(O Balabhadra Haldara (Krishna's elder brother) allow water to flow out from under this rock !)

Then suddenly water flows out in a large volume from underneath of this rock which suffices for the bathing of the pilgrims assembled.

At this spot there was a stone image of cow from whose four Udders water used to come out in drops. It is said that about one hundred years ago this image was removed by Zamidars of the neighbouring villages and buried somewhere under the rocky earth nearby.

10. **Sang-I-Musa** (The stone of Moses)

At Bijbehara in Kashmir there is a stone called 'Sang-i-Musa'. It also finds mention in Kalhana's 'Rajatarangini'. It is locally known as '*Ka Ka Pal*' 'Pal' in Kashmiri, means stone.

The stone weighs 110 lbs. There is a tradition about this stone that if eleven people sat round it and put one finger each beneath it and call out 'Ka—Ka, Ka—Ka' the stone would ordinarily lift itself from the ground to a height of about four feet. But it will not move at all with ten, twelve or twenty people. The stone keeps rising when eleven persons put their fingers (one each) blow it and keep on shouting Ka-Ka, Ka-Ka. The figure eleven is symbolic and represents eleven out of the twelve tribes of Israel. Indeed, it is an invitation and a challenge.

11. **Asa-I-Isa** (Rod or stick of Jesus)

Made of Olive wood, dark-brown in colour, 8½ feet long, 1½ inch in diameter on the average, having a ferrule of steel and spear head top blade, is the description of '*Alu-I-Sharif* ascribed to Jesus Christ.

The rod is sacred and of great antiquity is established by the fact that it was formely in possession of Amir-i-Kabir Hazrat Mir Sayyid Ali Hamdani of Kashmir. It is now deposited at the shrine of Hazrat Zain-ud-din Wali at Aish Muqam, some forty seven miles from Srinagar.

The rod is taken out and shown only in cases of acute distress with miraculous effect and that is why it is also called 'Balagir' (The catcher of Evils).

12. Muqam—I—Musa (the place of Moses)

There are places in Kashmir known as '*Muqam-i-Musa*' One is near *Auth Wattu*,, the eight ways, in Handwara Tehsil.

The second place is at the conjunction of the rivers Jhelum and Sindh near Shadipur. Sir Anrel Stein mentions it by the name of *Kohna-i-Mula*' the corner-stone of Moses (Rajtarangini, 1: 70). It is believed that Moses rested on this rock.

13. **Ayat-I-Maula** (Aitmul), the song of God, two miles north of Bandipur, is also the place where moses is said to have rested. It has a Jewish grave.

14. Tomb of Mary

When Jesus migrated from Jerusalem, Mary, his mother, accompanied him. Mary died on the way and lies buried in Murree at Pindi point. The Tomb of Mary adjoining the Defence Tower, is even today called Mai Mari Ka Asthan, the resting place of Mother Mary.

15. Tomb of Moses

It is certain that Moses went over to the land of promise and no other country except Kashmir could be the Land of promise. It is also obvious that Moses died a natural death and was buried. It logically follows that he must have died in Kashmir and buried somewhere in the valley.

1. On the top of Mount Nabu (*Baal Nebu*) there is a tomb.

2. The tomb is in a quardrangular enclosure and there are three other covered tombs. One of them is that of sang Bibi the hermitess, and the other two are of her disciples.

3. All these three tombs, like Muslim graves. are in the

north-south direction. The fourth one, like Jewish graves, is in the east-west direction.

4. The tomb is centrally situated. From this place '*Beth-peor*' (Bandipur) visible. Hazbal (Heshhon), *Molas* and *Pisgho* are close at hand. The area is full of places known as *Muqam-i-Musa*, the place of Moses.

And this tomb is known as the tomb of Moses since time immemorial. The Kashmiri traditions, both written and oral, assert and identify this tomb as the tomb of Moses.

16. Ziarat of Eishmugam

Twelve miles beyond Bawan is the picturesque '*Ziarat* of Eishmugam'. It is the shrine of Zain Shah and has been resorted by boatman who offer here the first locks of their children.

17. Ganderbal

(13 miles or 21 Kms) On the bank of the Sind Nallah. It is a good camping site.

18. Baisaran

It is a meadow 3 miles or 5 Km from Pahalgam. With pine forests and snowclad mountains at an altitude of 2438 metres. It is also source of water supply. It is a lovely camping ground.

19. Shikargah Lake

2½ mile or 4 kms from Pahalgam is a good picnic spot.

20. Chandanwari

It is 16 Km from Pahalgam. This is first stop on the way to Amar Nath cave at an altitude 2,895 m. A small valley girdled by high mountains with the sheshnag stream rushing through, Chandanwari is famous for its snow bridge and picnic spots.

21. Sheshnag

Sheshnag (3,718 m) with an emerald lake which remains covered with ice till June, is 12 Kilometres from Chandanwari and the second stage of the yatra. The overnight stay here is on a vast camping ground over looking the lake.

22. Mahagunas Pass

32 Kms. from Pahalgam a beautiful place specially worth visiting in July and August. Has several lakes. This is the highest point (14,700 ft or 4,481 metres) reached while on the trek to Amarnath.

23. Panchtarni

The 13 Kilometers journey from 'Sheshnag' to Panchtarni (3,657 m) ; asses through gorgeous scenery. At Panchtarni is a spacious and picturesque Gamping ground with the Amarnath cave only 6 Kilometers away.

24. Lien Marg

The path to Lien Marg (in Gulmarg) leaps through forest of pine and a succession of glades which vie with one another in beauty. The graceful grass covered 'Marg' oers excellent camping sites.

25. Outer Circular Walk

This circular road girdless Gulmarg through pine scented forests providing panoramic views across the valley of the massifs of Nanga Parbat, Harmukh and rugged slopes of Ferozepur, Sunset peaks and Apharwat Ridge. It is 7 miles or 11 Kms. in lengh.

26. Nowbug

Nowbug lies on the left of the Bringhi valley. A rest house at Shutru in the heart of Nowbug which is reached from Kokernag via Vailoo as well as by trekking from Achhabal. From Nowbug there is a bridle path to the Wardwan valley.

27. Dachhigam Nullah

It is a game sanctuary beginning from the upper end of the

Harwan reservoir and covering the mountain slopes on either side of the Nullah. There is a rest house at Drapahama, which can be visited on permits issued by the Government Tawaza Department. It is the home of Barasingha, Brown bear and Leopards can also be found there, besides other smaller game.

28. The Museum

It stands on the left bank, about half a kilometer from Amirakadal (Srinagar). There is a fine collection of stuffed birds and animals, coins, old fabrics, paintings, old manuscripts, and sculptures etc. The public library is housed at the back of it.

29. Watlab

A place from where one can have a full view of Wullar lake. A resting place and is a good picnic spot.

Miscellaneous Attractions in Kashmir Vallesy

Valley of Kashmir has countless miscellaneous attractions which gives back to tourists their money. An attempt has been paid to cover few of them in the following pages,

Sports

Like nature's own play-ground, Kashmir offers an inexhaustible variety of sporting activities. Sports here can be divided into three classes :—

1. Water sports
2. Winter sports
3. Other sports.

1. Water sports

The serene blue waters of the lakes are spread throughout Kashmir, each a cool invitation to swim or just have a frolicsome wade. At the Nagin lake there are facilities for water skiing and other aquatic sports. Like ¦Nagin lake, Dal lake also attracts aquatic sports activities.

2. Winter sports

In the valley of Kashmir Gulmarg enjoys some unique natural advantages to make it a splendid winter sports resort. According to connoisseurs, Gulmarg has some of the finest Ski slops in the world and its nursery slopes are ideal for beginners and children. Soon after the first snow begins to fall, Gulmarg puts on its glamorous face. The slopes are covered in thick layers of snow and it is a spectacular sight. Winter sports season usually starts from the middle of December and lasts till the end of March. The fine ski slopes offer excellent skiing, ski-Bobbing, ice skating, curling and toboganning. One can have other small adventurous also. What is more unusual this varied terrain lends itself to all types of skiing piste skiing, ski-racing, cross country skiing, ski-trekking, high mountain skiing and ski-jumping.

3. Other sports

Gulmarg the 'Queen of Hill Station' houses in it world's highest 18 hole golf course which is most beautiful also. Gulmarg is the first choice of golfers who can play on the highest, most scenic golf course.

Some time back, most of the India's Golf championships are held on the Gulmarg course regularly. Outstanding among them are : Nedou's Cup, Calcutta Challenge Trophy, Hill Vase Trophy, Robin Trophy and Kashmir Festival Trophy, etc. The manufacturers of Wills cigarette have been organising their 'Northern India Golf Championship' since 1976 every year.

When it is hot in other parts of the country many tournaments of different sports are now being organised in Kashmir, which provide a healthy climate for other sports.

Angling and Hunting

One can enjoy in this valley exciting Angling and excellent hunting. One of the famous attractions of the tourists in the state is trout fishing having variety and equality. Almost all the hill streams are full of trouts. Trout fishing is one of the most exciting and most rewarding sports available to all who come to valley. There are some 300 miles of trout waters in the valley ranging from an altitude of over 5,000 feet to 12,500 feet. All trout water, have their own typical characteristics and features. An Angler has more than 60 beats at his disposal in the Kashmir valley to choose.

Hunting provides a thrill that cannot be matched perhaps by any other sport that manking has so far evolved. It is, therefore, no wonder that hunting still continues to be a prime source of recreation for man whether he be an aboriginal living in the fastness of the forest or a highly sophisticated gentleman from an advance society. The forests in the valley are a regular haunt of lovers of sport and adventure who find both big game and small game in abundance.

Romantic Shikaras

The superb natural beauty of the valley can be only judged when one move about in romantic 'shikaras'—the water taxis of Srinagar. The shikara is a fascinating little craft—a happy blend of the practical and the romantic ideas. Many of the boats actually have inner spring mattresses for tourists to recline upon. The heart-shapped paddle, dipped in and out of the water by colourfully dressed boatmen, the canopied top and the graceful curtaing droping the side complete the romantic picture. On the practical side, the Shikara is an in expensive means of getting around the city in comfort.

Ridding

Ridding in the Kashmir Valley has its own charm. While ridding one come across different scenic splenderous and get excited while crossing the different adventurous tracks.

Cuisine

Food is another of Kashmir's marvels. The legendary Kashmiri meal famous as 'Wazwan'. A basic pulao with which are served thirty five courses of lamb, like '*qushtaba*' a meat ball stuffed with pate; tabaqmazh, grilled spare ribs. The meats take many hours to prepare, as they are pounded boneless and marinated in various juices to come to the palate and remain there forever as unforgettable memories. Round it off with green, spiced tea called '*Kahava*' servered from gleaming samavars.

Shopping

For the keen shopper, Kashmir is a handicraft lover's delight. Beauty abounds in Kashmiri artifacts, papier mache lacquered and painted in floral designs, wood carvings and screens, carpets soft and fine in typical oriental designs. Silks, shawls embroidered in traditional paisley and crewel work of great beauty. Few places in the world as small as Kashmir offer such a variety of skilled craftsmanship. In the bazzars of Srinagar one can have plenty of fur and leather articles, juicy fruits and dry fruits for which it is known in whole world.

Flora and Fauna

For a man who loves nature, colour and beauty, the valley indeed offers a land covered bg a large number of flowers of different colours, kinds, varieties, beauties and fragrance. Indeed a tourist is lost when breathing cool, pure, unpolluted air in such natural surroundings which are fragranted by lovely flowers. A holiday in such an envirnoment acts as a tonic to one's body and fills one's mind with a feeling of pleasant contrasts. It is here that Nature is visible to her lover in all her colours.

Undoubtly for a tourist it is a great joy to be a midst the world of birds for they delight human heart by their sweet songs and inspire him to stay longer than schedule. They take the tourist into open air and create in him the inventive genius and appeal to his sense of beauty. Above all it opens his eyes to see and appreciate the wonders of creation.

Houseboats

According to Jawaharlal Nehru. "Like some supremely beautiful woman whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such is Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And their another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices of snow-capped peaks glaciers, and fierce torrents rushing down to the valley below". Such is Kashmir. But one cannot think of Kashmir, without thinking about her innumberable boat houses. They form the very basis of the life of Kashmir and are of special interest for any visitor or tourist. The houseboats or the "floating houses" are known for their comfort and convenience and it is a novel experience to dwell in them.

In the year 1888 an English man. M.T. Kennard, concieved the idea of "Floating Houses" and thus the house-boat came to be introduced in Kashmir for the first time.

Before the European visitors began to come to Kashmir on holiday in increasing numbers, the "Doonga" was used by Kashmiris for long journeys and picnic trips to the Dal lake. It was during the nineties of the last century that this boat was frequently used by the visitors for short sojourn as the best alternative to a tent. The credit of building the first house-boat goes to 'Pandit Nariandas'.

Akbar called his technicians to make a boat house like the Zaminder of Bengal, his yard turning out many a famous and well-built boat. His idea was later on improved upon by colonel R. Sartorins, N.C.. Sir R. Harrey Bart and M. Martyn Kennard. The latter built the famous two storeys house-boat, "*VICTORY*" in 1918 which is still standing majestically on the river at Raja Bagh and which no visitor misses to see and admire.

Most of these houseboats are from 65 to 95 feet in length and about 14 feet in width. They are partitioned into a sitting, a dining and two three or more bedrooms, and a pantry with the required number of bathroom and lavatories. They are equipped with modern furniture and many have sanitary fittings as well. The ventilation and lighting is ample. The ceilings are in invariably of the Kashmiri "Khatamband" type, made of tiny thin carved pieces of wood arranged in beautiful geometrical designs. The walls and partitions are built of grooved and framed panels fixed to the posts running from the bottom to the roof. The roof is covered by corrugated iron shuts over which a flat deck is made of wooden planks and carved railings. This deck is accessible by a staircase running up from the pantry. The boats are built of "Deodar" wood and are rarely painted, the nature colour and grain and the sweet fragrance of the wood lending a charm of its own the houseboat.

It is really a thrilling experience to live in these boats popular for their comforts and conveniences'.

Salubrious and Invigorating Climate

The climate of the valley of Kashmir is most salubrious and invigorating. As a whole, the climate of Kashmir is much more better suited to invalids than that of many other Indian sanitoriums. For chest cases, it is more suitable than the climate of England. For convalescents, from acute disease for those who are weakened by prolonged fever or over-strain, nervous disease, dyspepsia, etc. Kashmir is eminently suitabie during the summer and autumn.

Kashmir is gifted with the world's finest lakes and springs. The springs are charged with effects of herbal soil and abundant water. Climate of Kokernag is suited for lung complaints. The climate of Pahalgam has proved efficacious for patients suffering from cough and tuberculosis, low appetite, dyspepsia and physical debility. '*Tanmarg*' at the foot of Gulmarg is very useful for lung complaints and there is sanitorium for turberculosis patients at Tanmarg. The elimate of Sonamarg is also very good for general complaints. The elevations of Gulmarg and Sonamarg are too good for many of those who suffer from heart disease and are having susceptible asthma.

Cultural Heritage

The lovely valley of Kashmir with its variegated charms has been the functional fountain head of culture and art in the

East. By meeting of ancient caravan routes in Central Asia, Kashmir located on cross-roads became a converging as well as diverging point of various cultures. In its spacious surroundings, picturesque vistas and verdant vales, Kashmir has harmoniously blended those cultures and produced a civilisation distinctive of her people and heritage. History stands as witness that Nalanda, Takshila (Taxila) and Kashmir formed world reputed seats of higher learning in ancient past.

In the wake of commercial communications the caravans brought scholars and saints to this nodal point from different parts of the world who exchanged ideas on religion, literature and like other subjects. While the Arabic scholar Alberiuni called Kashmir "the high school of Hindus science", The Chinese traveller Huen Tsang remarked, "The people of Kashmir love learning and are well cultured". When Aryans came to India thousands of years ago they made Kashmir also as one of their earliest doyelling. The Aryans composed many parts of vedas and Upanishads in Kashmir. Many epics on religion were also written in this paradise on earth. The vedas compliment not only the mighty rivers of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati but the vetasta and other ancient streams of Kashmir also. The '*Vetasta*' is still sacred to the Kashmiris. In old times for Kashmiris the confluence of vetasta and Sindhu was similar to the holy place of '*Prayagraja*', containing many sacred sports linked with old sages and saints. Kashmir has been referred to as '*Rishi Bhoomi*' i.e. land of saints. Kashmir has been closely associated with different parts of India with regard ro religion and culture. When Buddhism found its roots deep into the Indian soil, it found its way to the surrounding lands of Tibet, China, Afghanistan and Central Asia through Kashmir. Khanishka the the exponent of Buddhism called the third Buddhist conference at Kanispura in Kashmir. Kashmiri Brahmins were renowned as astrologers and astronomers. Kashmiris had made remarkeable contributions to history, Sanskrit literature, music and art. Many great Kashmiri volumes were translated by Chinese and Tibetan scholars for the benefit of their own lands. Tibet also adopted the '*Sharda script*' of Kashmiri. Brij vihar, Sharda and Harwan were then the renowned seats of higher learning in Kashmir and Kashmir as a whole was known as '*Shardapeeth*', Many foreign scholars were immensely impressed by the scholastic pursuits of Kashmiri scholars.

3

Tourist Attractions in Jammu Region

Jammu region extending from Lakhanpur to Banihal and Poonch to Paddar is a land of interests. A combination of hilly and plain areas, region varies in its climate, culture and customs from one place to another. Its climate is pleasant at higher mountains as compared to the tropical heat on its outer hills in summer. Winter march with severe chill in hilly areas but a touch of warmth is still there in plains. Pahari people wearing all woollen in winters, cotton and other light clothes dominate the scene in summers of Jammu region. Beauty of hills and strength of plains converges here. "High lands of Switzerland", "Scotland of the East" and "Black Forests of Germany" are a few remarks of distinguished visitors to this land to assess its attractions. Numerous ideal places for picnic and quite holidays with their own unique and excellent beauty hypnotise the visitors. Hill pilgrimages, scenic splendour, charming culture hospitability, history, art and unexplored and untouched places are the wealth of the region. Simplicity of the region can be judged by the people who know the real value of life and are not the seekers of material.

Interesting Places in Jammu Region

1. Jammu

Gateway to Kashmir Valley, 585 Kms, away from the capital of India (Delhi), situated at the foothills of Trikuta, besides the river Tawi at an altitude of 1030 ft. is Jammu, a historical city. Land of brave Dogras known for their heroic deeds is a land of peace. Dogras are handsome and artistic people who love beautiful things. Western travellers in the past ranked the people of Jammu as most gentile, elegant in the manners, decent, hand some, 'Bhalamanous' (noble and gentle) polished, gallent, agile, well skilled, cautious, refined. scholarly, able and moderate.

According to a legend Jambulochan on seeing a tiger and a goot drinking water from the same pool saw the nature's most sought harmony and peace at this place and founded the City-Jammu. It is said that the history of the city is much more old and is related to Jamawant, one of the warriors in Rama's army, who used to practise austere penances here in a cave near Pir-Khoh.

Jammu the city of temples has numerous temples in its lap. Linked with rail, road and air it has emerged as a big trading centre in the recent years. The view of the dawn and dusk of this sacred city is simply irresistible. Crowded busy bazars where tourists rub their shoulders to bargain for Kashmiri dry fruit, Bhadarwahi Rajmash, Kashmiri Shawls, Phirons, artificial jewellary, wood work etc. All bazars in the city have their own peculiarities and specialisations. Raghunath Bazar a big retail market, Kanak Mandi a whole sale market, Pacca Danga for books, Jain Bazar for Jewellary, Linkroad a ladies shopping hunt etc, are the few bazars of their own type in this way it has to offer many things for which a tourist is out from his place. When asked from a Dogra, what his motherland offers to a visitor, his answer is simple. Let the tourist come, stay and see himself, what cannot he get.

Famous Temples of the City

Raghunath Temple

In the mid of the city is the Raghunath temple surrounded by a group of other temples. Dedicated to Lord Rama, it is an outstanding and biggest shrine of northern India. Work of the temple was started by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1835 A.D. and was completed by his son Maharaja Ranbir Singh in 1860. In the main temple there are three idols of Lord Rama, Sita and Lakshmana placed on a raised platform. The inner walls of this temple are covered with gold. There are lakhs of Saligrams made up of the rare sacred stone. Besides, main temple, there are about twenty-two other temples in which idols of different gods and goddesses have been placed. Gate of the threshold opens into a bazar which has been named after this temple (Raghunath Bazar). On the top front of the threshold there is a beautiful round idol of 'Suraj Devate' in Gold.

In the Parikarama there are idols of Lord Shiva, Indra, Agni, Vayoo, Varun Yam, Nirkriti, Chandermah (moon), Brahamaha, Ananta, Dig Paul etc. Coming out from the main temple, there are two small temples in which Hanumanji's idol and portrait of Maharaja Ranbir Singh have been placed. Exactly behind the main temple there is small but beautiful marble temple of Mata Durga. On the both sides of threshold, there are temples of Lord Shiva, Natraj ji, and Hanumanji. The temple of Raghunathji is surrounded by fourteen other temples of Lord Vishnu, Ganesh, Shri Vrah Avatar, Shri Vhaman Avatar, Shri Bharat, Shri Shatrugan, Lord Krishna, Bhusingh, Mahalakshmi, Matriya Avatar, Karma Avtar, Virat Avatar, goddess Parvati and Shri Sataish Avatar.

Path from threshold to main temple, Courtyard and Parikarma are of black and white marble. This shrine has become the centre of extensive religious establishments.

Shri Ranbireshwar Temple

Shri Ranbireshwar temple of Lord Shiva is one of the biggest temples of Northern India. This temple was built on the top of a hillock in the heart of the city by Maharaja Ranbir Singh. This temple is situated on the Shalamar road. Its 'Garab Grah' has been made on a raised and a big platform. To reach this platform one has to climb up the stairs. The temple bhawan is situated on third storey. In this temple there are two beautiful idols of Lord Shiva and Parvati made up of marble. On the right side of these idols there is another idol of Lord Shiva (Panchmukh) which represents five elements of life viz earth, water, air, fire and sky. On both sides below the platform there are two idols of Ridhi and Sidhi and in the front there is a beautiful Shivlinga of Baulori stone. In addition to this there is one more Shivalinga in the temple made up of black stone. All these Shivalingas have been placed with a special technique. Central Shivalinga is so big and heavy that perhaps no other Shivalinga in northern India can match it. Besides these lingas there are about 10,00,000 Vanalings on the raised platforms.

In the big hall of this temple there are oil paintings of Lord Shiva lifting the body of Dagdha Sati on his shoulders, Markandaya Rishi encircling Shivalinga with his arms, worship of Shivalinga by Lord Rama on the sea shore, Ganesh with Ridhi and Sidhi, Lord Shiva at the door step of Gokul and Nand, Lord Krishna sitting in the lap of Yashodha, Lord Shiva taking poison, Shiva giving a boon to Sati and Lord Shiva presenting a Sudarshan Chakra to Lord Vishnu have been presented in a very beautiful manner.

In front of this main hall there is a big and beautiful statue of Nandi Bal. This statue was made in Mysore and its weight is about one quintal. Its foundation was laid by Dr. Karan Singh. There is also a big bell in the temple which was made in Nepal.

In the adjacent portion there is a big Raghu-Vansh Pillar of marble, on the two sides of which there are snake symbols and on the other two sides Ganesh symbols. There is also a marble idol of Shri Ganesh in the temple.

Main Gate of the temple is on the Shalamar road. Near this enterance there are two big Peepal trees. This temple has been surrounded by garden on all sides. On the ground floor of this temple there are many rooms constructed for saints. Mahant of this temple lives on the 2nd floor. In one side of the big courtyard on 3rd floor there is a huge water tank. Arrangements for feasts and festivals are made in this courtyard. A big fair is organised here on the eve of Maha Shivratri.

Everyday especially on Monday there is a big crowd of devotees. People offer water, dalassi, bilpatri, flowers, fruit etc.

Raghunathji Temple (Purani Mandi)

Temple was built by Maharani Bhandrali daughter of a 'Jagirdar' of Bhandral and married to Married Ranbir Singh, She was married at the age of thirteen and become widow at the age of seventeen. After the death of her husband Maharaja Ranbir Singh, she started building this temple and completed it in 1889 A.D.

The temple and residence for the 'Mahantas' their followers and travelling 'Sadhus' are all part of a closely-knit complex with a single entrance. It is built in the nineteenth century style of hill architecture, with some Rajasthani influence. It is a simple yet elegant building. The main temple does not have any ornamentation. The living quarters are starkly simple. Besides the main temple of Raghunathji containing the images of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana, there are seven smaller temples of Sankar, Natwar Sankar, Durga, Badrinarayan, Laksminarayan, Maharaja Dharmraj and Hanumana, as well as the Samadhi of Pushkar Das. The rooms in the residential part of the complex contain a variety of wall paintings.

Maha Lakshmi Temple, Pacca Danga

Devi Maha Lakshmi's temple is situated at Pacca Danga, Maharaja Ranbir Singh built it during his reign. It is a beautiful temple.

Inside this temple there is a marble idol of Maha Lakshmi which is very attractive. Hundreds of devotees come every morning and evening to have the Darshan of goddess. Being situated in the mid of the city, it is easily approachable by every body. Frequent Kirtans and satsangs are arranged arranged here. On the eve of Dipawali a fair is held over here. Narrow Pacca Danga Bazar is full of hustle and bustle in those days. Also the shops in this road emerge selling toys, ffre work, candles, sweets, utensils, decoration material etc.

Gadadharji Temple

This temple was built by Shri Maharaja Ranbir Singh and was among the main centres of learning during his reign. in the temple beautiful idol of Gadadharji is placed. It is situated at Panchtirthi in the Jammu.

Diwan Mandir

The temple located at Kachhi Chawni Jammu is one of the important temples of the city. The temple has some wall paintings also.

Shiradawala

A temple of Lord Shiva at Panchbhaktar Jammu is an ancient shrine. The temple is also known as 'Rupaiya wala Mandir' because of silver coins fixed on floor of the temple.

Shri Laxmi Narain Temple Dhakki Sarajan

Shri Laxmi Narain Temple at Dhakki Sarajan is yet another place for devotees of Laxmi Narain. Recently the temple was renovated and a huge building comprising about ten rooms and an equal number of shops and platform for Kirtan was constructed at a cost of about rupees three lakhs.

Pir Khoh

Cave of Pir Khoh at Jammu has many legends and is said to be an abode of Jamawant a worrior of Rama's army who practised austere penances in the cave. Many other mythical associations of the cave are famous among local people. There at Pir khoh is a temple of Lord Shiva. On the eve of Shiv-ratri thousands of devotees visit this place.

Maha Kali Temple at Bahu Fort (Bahwe Wali Mata)

This is one of the very important shrines of the region. Pilgrims to Vaishno-devi cave after returning back from Yatra visit this sacred place of Devi. An annual fair on eighth—Navaratra is held during the month of March. On Tuesday and Sunday large number of devotees pay their homage to Devi. This old Kali temple is held in high esteem by people.

Maha Maya Temple

On another hill top is the temple of Maha Maya (The Dogra Rani of Jhansi). It is said that she fought dountlessly with the invaders and sacrified her life about 1,400 years back. Now a city forest is being developed here. Many religious activities are now being organised by people here on every Sunday.

Besides these temples there are many recently built temples of great interest and architect.

Muslim Shrines in the City

Pirmitha

Quite near to celebrated cave of Pir Khoh is a Muslim shrine of Pir Mitha. Pir was a contemporary of Raja Ajaib Dev who lived in the second half of the fifteenth century. The Pir used to cook and boil his own food. From others, he accepted only a pinch of sugar. That was the reason that this sweet tampered man came to be known as Pir Mitha.

The tomb of Pir Mitha is situated on the out skirts of the city. The present complex comprises three shrines and many Qabras placed North-South. As soon as one walks into the compound, there is tomb at the left dedicated to the elder brother of Pir Mitha Sayyid Fateh Ali Shah which is in full view.

On the right side of the main entrance of the tomb, there is another small tomb on the right side of the tomb of Pir Mitha. This is the grave of Chirhy Baba.

The tomb of Pir Mitha is placed to the left of the tomb of his elder brother, Fateh Ali Shah.

The architectural style of the tombs is similar to the style of those of the Sultanate period. Annual urs is celebrated on first December every year. The first 10 days of Muharram are observed as days of special mourning.

Pir Roshan Shan Wali (Nau-Gaza Pir)

At Gumat lies the famous mausoleum of Pir Roshan Shah Wali, a contemporary of Raja Sarpla Dhar. Arrival of Pir and settlement forms various acconnts according to different authors. One legend says that the Pir came to Jammu and presented an Arabian horse to Raja Sarpla Dhar. The Pir introduced himself to the king as one of the Murids of the Prophet Muhammad. His life account is full of mystries and legends. However the great saint spent a major part of his life here and died here.

The legend regarding his death is also very interesting and this further reveals the miraculous power of the saint. When the saint felt that his end was near, he reached a spot at the Gumat Gate and there he laid down on the ground putting a white sheet over his body. When people found the saint lying motionless for a considerable time, they tried to wake him up but when the sheet was removed, they found there nothing. The fact was reported to King who himself was a great follower of the. Pir The Raja went to the spot himself and ordered the construction of a mazar on the spot to commomorate his relationship with the saint.

The annual urs is celebrated every year on 18th December andm any devotees—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and even Christians come to offer the homage and seek his blessings.

On every Thursday earthern oil lamps are lightened as a part of the accepted ritual. Even today, the wrestlers come to touch the grave and deem it an auspicious act depending on it for their success. They must go down the steps after the Ziyarat as it is inauspicious to walk up the steps from the Ziyarat which is taken as an affront to the saint.

It is said that the Pir himself told Raja Sarpla Dhar that in time of difficulty, he or his descendants should offer Sharbat (Sweet water) to him and light lamps on his mazar and it will ward-off the evil and misfortune. Consequently, people to this day seek the blessings of the Pir by offering sweet water and lighting lamps.

Pir Budan Ali Shah

The Shrine of Pir Budan Ali Shah is situated at Satwari Jammu near Air port. Pir Budan Ali Shah was a contemporary and a close friend of Guru Nanak. Another shrine of this Pir is at Anandpur Sahib in Punjab. Pir was strictly vegetarian and is said to have lived on milk only. Great number of devotees pay their respects on every Thursday. Devotees of the Pir are drawn from different religious faith. An annual urs is held on Ist Thursday of Ashad and Middle of the Powh.

There are number of other Muslim shrines in the city, famous among them are the Pir Lakhadata, Panch Pir, Pir Jiwan Shah, Pir Zahir Wali, Baba Rah, Pir Pahir Wali, Pir Shahanshah Wali, Pir Moharat Ali Shah, Pir Sufi Shah, Bada Khan, Pir Ali Shah Mardha, Pir Bukhar Shah and Panch Pir.

Jama Masjid

It is in Talab Khetikan. It is an Old Masjid of Jammu. It was a small one but Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohd in 1964 augmented the main building.

On the eve of Id-E-Milad "Jalwa" Life of Hazrat is described vividly. Takrib is celebrated on Shab-E-Kadir, Shab-E-Barat and Shab-E-Mirage. Great number of Muslims offer namaz for five times here. Friday Namaz is performed by thousands of Muslims in this Masjid.

Masjid at Ustad Mohalla

This Masjid is in Ustad Mohalla in front of Amar Singh

Ahata and is about 150 years old. Wazirni came from Ladakh to Jammu during the reign of Gulab Singh. With the consent of Raja he constructed this Masjid. During Sheikh Abdulla's period it was extended large number of people offer Namaz here.

Sikh Shrines

Samadhi of Maharani Chand Kaur

An important Sikh shrine in the city is the Samadhi of Maharani Chand Kaur. She was the daughter-in-Law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. She came here after the down fall of Sikh Raj, during the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh who gave her the 'Jagir'. After her death she was burried here. On Kartik Purnima a big fair is held, Langer is prepared and people from different faiths take 'Parshad' on this occassion.

There are number of Gurudwaras in the city which includes new as well as old one. Few of them are:

(i) Gurudwara Singh Sahib (Raghunath Bazar)
(ii) Gurudwara Singh Sahib (Gadigarh)
(iii) Gurudwara Tali Sahib (Talab Tillo)
(iv) Gurudwara, Nanak Nagar.
(v) Gurudwara, Bakshi Nagar.
(vi) Gurudwara, Rehari
(vii) Gurudwara Sunder Singh
(viii) Gurudwara at Residence Road.
(ix) Gurudwara at Jain Bazar.

There are many other Gurudwaras where Sikhs offer payers and bow their heads before the holy Guru Garanth Sahib and recite it daily.

Other Places

Saint Paul Church at Shaidi Chowk Jammu is oldest Church and is said to be biggest in the northern India. This protestant church was built in 1928 A.D.

There are other churches in the city, to name a few are Indian National Church, St. Mary Church etc.

The Raghunath Mandir Sanskrit Sangrahalya (Library)

The result of brisk literary activity during Maharaja Ranbir Singh's reign and personal love of Maharaja for Sanskrit, was the pilling up of a large collection of manuscripts and printed work of great value at Raghunathji Mandir. Raghunath Mandir collection and library is one of the largest Sanskrit manuscript collection in the world. A number of rare manuscripts are to be found in the collection; The only existing manuscript of the *Paipalad Atharvaveda* is present in this library. There are some illustrated manuscripts with finest miniatures.

A new block to house the Ranbir Sanskrit library, having over 6,000 rare manuscripts on different subjects and several thousands other printed publications was constructed in the premises of Shri Raghunathji temple by Dharmarth Trust. A Guest House for the benefit of visiting Research Scholars was also attached to this research centre.

Old Secretariat

The former palace of the Dogra rulers is a cyclopean complex of Mansions. It has several styles of architecture incorporated in its overall structure from time to time and lavish embelishments. Very attractive in these old palaces are the luxuriant and intricate paintings of flowers, birds etc and inteesting geometrical motifs done on the ceilings and walls. This place is also known as 'Raje-di-Mandi.' The mandi was the spot where all the business of the government was done. It was entirely surrounded by government buildings. On three sides were public offices built with considerable taste. The farther side of the square had a nearly similar building where Maharaja holded his ordinary daily Darbar or Court. Behind this was the more lofty pile of the inner palace.

Now Old buildings are being demolished by the government and New structures erected. Building of High Court and Maharani Charaka's Mahal is in good position. One of the oldest and best part of this complex was gutted in a devastating fire in the recent years. Still a number of government offices are located in this complex.

Amar Mahal Museum

Amar Mahal Museum in Ramnagar Jammu houses a rare collection of Pahari Paintings including that of famous Nal-Damayanti, family portraits gallery, a library and Dogra rulers golden throne.

This tallest structure of its time was erected during the reign of Raja Amar Singh. It was designed by a French Architect. It commands an excellent view of the city and its surroundings. The palace on hillock overlooking the Tawi river is an old marvel of architecture. Visitors to the city are welcome to see the rare collection of miniature pahari paintings.

Dogra Art Gallery

The Dogra Art Gallery near the new Secretariat is housed in Gandhi Bhawan. The major collection here is of nearly 600 paintings belonging to Basohli and Kangra schools. The Rasmanjari set from Basohli is a rare treasure. There is also a collection of sculptures, terra-cotta, murals, illustrated manuscripts and historic arms.

Cultural Academy

On the Canal road there is a stone building of Abhinav Theatre (Cultural Academy). Its architectural design is imposing. In its outer lawns there are number of sculptures of modern art. This theatre is a big cultural centre of the region. Many programmes by the local and outside artists are organised here frequently.

Gates of the City

City of Jammu may also be called as a "City of gates". The entrance to this historic city was punctuated through different gates erected in olden days to guard it from outsiders. Of these massive old gates now remains only the 'Gumat gate'. Mahishi gate' and the 'Jogi gate' Stairs at Gumat known for their steep rise, now form a pedestrain market.

Rajinder Park

The Park is situated between two Ranbir canals small and big. The main Ranbir Canal originates at Akhnoor carries the icy water of great Chenab. It is a picnic spot for local people. Many people beat their heat in hot summers here. Annual fair of Baisakhi is also held here. Thousands of people take bath in the canal and many fair shops emerge on that day. During summers people often take bath, rest under the shady trees and dip their fruit and other cold drinks in the water of the canal to make them chilly cold. Visitors from outside take bath, rest and enjoy here. Unpolluted air, open space and plenty of cold water attracts many tourists.

Bag-E-Bahu

Facing Tawi bridge a beautiful garden has been recently laid down near Bahu fort. It has a well appointed cafeteria. Colourful lights reflect in the Tawi water to produce a marvellous scene at night. In few years it has become a good picnic spot and an attraction for tourists. A small aquarium with ornamental fishes attracts the attention of visitors to this place.

Kud

Situdated on the National Highway, 100 Kms. from Jammu, Kud is a lovely tourist resort at an elevation of 1770 metres from the sea level. The bracing, cool climate of the area makes it a popular retreat away, yet not far, from the plains. A lovely spring on the roadside adds to the beauty of the place and tourists coming from the hot plains feel instantly refreshed. Because of its salubrious climate Kud has sanitorium.

Patnitop

A charming little plateau 8 Kms. from Kud at an altitude of 1950 metres, Patnitop has also the exquisite beauty of Gulmarg. Dense woods surrvound the green and flowery lushness of this mountain meadow, and secluded picnic nooks are located nearby. The meadow, is enchanting both in summer and in winter. Tourists from Punjab and other neighbouring areas of Jammu who wish to enjoy a winter holiday amid snow not far from their homes can conveniently make it to Patni-top from Jammu.

Sanasar

18 Kms from Potni-op and 126 Kms from Jammu is Sanasar at a height of 7000 ft. above sea level. This lush, green, cup-shaped meadow is surrounded by lofty conifers and a beautiful lake. The climate of this place is very charming. Tourists from different hot places rush to Sanasar to get relief by the soothing climate of this place. The alluving Sanasar valley has a circumference of about 4 or 5 miles with its main central meadow and numerous glades, undulating bush fields and attractive mountain spots, which are fascinating for short excursions.

Batoie

120 Kms from Jammu and 20 kms from Kud is the famous health resort of Batote. The bracing climate, enchanting pine forests and good spring water make Batote like a bit of the Kashmir valley away from Kashmir but not far from Jammu. The place overlooks a deep ravine at the bottom of which flows the river Chenab. The spot also faces the splendid view of the towering hill ranges over the Chenab valley. Because of bracing and salubrious climate Batote has sanitorium.

Bhadarwah

Bhadarwah, 81 Kms from Batote and 200 Kms from Jammu, is also known as "*Chhotta Kashmir*" (little Kashmir) because of its great scenic beauty and healthy climate. Though the journey to Bhaderwah can be a little inconvenient a visit to this small valley will doubtlessly be very rewarding. On arrival in this valley of resplendent greenery, flowing streams and gliteringsnowy peaks one feels transported into a different world altogether. A number of meadows, glades and glens trance a tourist in Bhaderwah area. The beautiful and brilliant green pastures of *Seuj*, *Jai*, *Padri* and *Bal Padri* at altitudes of 11,000, 8,000, 9000 and 9,000 feet respectively hold an irresistible attraction for those visiting them.

Bhaderwah has been often compared with the "Highlands of Switzerland" and the "Black Forests of Germany". This town is mentioned in the '*Rajatarangini*' as Bhadravakash. (Rajtarangini trans. Stein. VIII—50!) Bhadarwah is a valley of resplendent green and sparkling, springing and singing waters. Terraced fields spread on all sides. Swaying giant conifers spreading endlessly on mountain slopes, glistering snowy peaks and wafting willowy, clouds playing hide and seek with sun and amid all natural vista, fast and furious streamlets leaping over boulders and shimmering cataracts here and there and the springs are enough to make visitor spell bound. Bhadarwah is also rich in historical lore and its noctural dance festivals—"Kud" are indeed, *marvellous.* Beautiful locally made "*lois*' and blankets, juicy apples, honey, ghee and 'Rajmash' are known all over India. Every village in the months of August and September has its own '*Jatar*'. During the night whole village get together with their invited guests and a sacred fire is lit round which people dance hours together and make Kud. A '*Chaila*' wearing heavy iron bells and maces cross the sacred fire with naked feet. This occasion gives a glimpse of rich culture. Vasuki Nag temple is historical monument. The statues in the temple are an exhibit of perfection. Two life size statues of Vasuki Nag and Raja Jagatvhan are standing without support on a raised plateform. Another Vasuki Nag temple at Gatha two kms from Town is an ancient one.

Recently a Devi temple at *Chinot* village is getting importance in the area.

Kishtwar

229 Kms from Jammu and 109 Kms from Batote, is the exotic Kishtwar area. The ancient townof Kishtwar is located on a plateau with the gushing Chenab, locally known as Chander-

bhagha, washing its base. In and around there are several water falls, some of them quite high. The plateau has a huge slope to the south-east with a glacier on top called Nagin sheer. Saffron is also grown in Kishtwar and the locally made '*lois*' and blankets are well-known.

The best and the costliest blue saphire which has a great value in the international market is found at padder about 70 miles in the interior from Kishtwar town at an altitude of about 14,000 feet.

Among the natural charms of Kishtwar most conspicuous are its numerous waterfalls. The one facing Kishtwar town across the river Chenab, is among the highest in the world being over 2400 feet high. Its seven cascades, each several hundred feet, make a marvellous sight even from that fairy haunt. The roaring Chenab and equally furious wadwan nullah joining near Kishtwar make an enthrilling spectacle. The river Chenab emerges out of lofty mountains at this place 'Dul-Hasti' hydel project has given a fillip to tourist attractions in this remote area of the State

Kishtwar is rich in its history, art and culture. A visit to this place will be rewarding in different ways.

Akhnoor

About 15 miles east of Jammu on the Jammu—Rajouri road comes the town of Akhnoor. Here the Chenab river enters into the plains. From here a canal (Ranbir Canal) has been tapped off from the Chenab to irrigate some parts of Jammu.

Massive ruins of an old fort beside the Chenab also attract attention. Near Ambaran rich treasures of sculptures and terracottas had been discovered decades ago.

The Kameshwar Shiva shrine and Tomb of Baba Fiaz Bakush are other important places near Akhnoor.

Macchedi

'Macchedi' in Billawar is situated at an altitude of 7000 feet in enthrilling natural atmosphere on both sides of a fast stream hustling down from the immediate backdrop of dense forestss and mountains as if the divine hand has painted a matchles picture.

Reasi

This is an important town in Udhampur district. Reasi town has an excellent are treasure. In an old fort there are exotic wall paintings that must have been done by some great maestroes.

Poonch

Poonch is situated in the south-west of the State between the Pir Panjal Range and the Jhelum river. It is contiguous to the distrtct of Rajouri and the Pakistan occupied territory of the State. Poonch, 246 kms. away from Jammu, is a picturesque town with two streams criss-crossing it. On the way are some interesting and lovely spots like '*Sunderbani*', '*Noweshera* and 'Surankot'. Surankot is a capshaped valley with a pestoral backdrop. The area immediately behind it displays densely wooded forest and has distantly spreading terraced fields in front—with a roaring stream flouring beyond them. In Poonch area, there are quite a good number of charming spots. Near by in Poonch town is a well known historic Gurudwara of *Nangali Sahib* where mental peace flows automatically.

Noori-Cham

Noori-Cham is a well known water fall about 200 feet high, associated with the name of celebrated Mughal queen Noor-Jehan. On her way to Kashmir, with emperor Jehangir to escape the heat of the plains, she used to pass the moonlit nights at this alluring water-fall hypnotised by the music of falling water and the haunting environs and enjoying the thrilling spray. To approach Noori Chham is either from Surankot or from Thana Mandi, both ways, however, about 6 to 10 miles would have to be covered on foot.

Thana Mandi

Thana Mandi is a historical place, which has an old Moghul Sarai. It is known for the artistic beauty of its wooden articles.

Mandi and Loren

Loren was praised by Acharya Vinoba as "a site fit to be celestial abode. Mandi and Loren irresistible attractions for tourists to Poonch. The gushing streams and the sylvan surroundings make these mountain retreats delightful and comforting.

Behram Gala

Behram Gala in the vicinity has an exquisiting sylvanic charms with Surankote nullah passing below.

Mendhar Valley

Mendhar Valley is a big attraction to tourists in Poonch area. In the vicinity there are certain ruins which are legendely associated with 'Mahabharata' and 'Ramayana' period. A temple in stone, a big pole, few ponds are the remains.

Rajouri

This town stands at a height of 3000 ft. above the sea level, 76 miles north-west of Jammu on the old Imperial route (known as Mughal road) leading from Jammu to the province of Kashmir via Pir Panchal pass. Rajouri located attractively on a hill-sole has a Mughal ramnant in the shape of a beautiful Baradari on the left bank of the stream facing the town. Another important place near Rajouri is *Shahdara Sharif*—a very sacred Muslim shrine but now equally worshipped by people from all religions. An Islamic University is proposed to be set here.

Sudh Mahadev

112 Kms from Jammu and 50 Kms from Udhampur is sudh Mahadev, a well-known Pilgrim centre surrounded by lofty

mountains dotted with pine and deodar trees. Sudh Mahadev is well known for its natural charm and spiritual atmosphere prevailing there. The temple has an exquisite '*Murri*' of Shiva and parvati in black stone.

Sudh Mahadev is a sample of archaeological importance and is a religious place. Shiva's Trishul which was used by Mahadeva to kill Sundan Shu Demon can be seen here. This is an iron triod (trishul) with an ancient writing through it has been much spoilt by weather and snow-action through centuries. A mace, called '*Bhima's mace* is the other object of worship here.

The religious importance of Sudh Mahadev derives from its having been connected with many Shiva legends and its location on the banks of Devak considered in Puranas to be holier than Gangas.

A large annual fair is held here by the Hindus on the 15th day of the bright fortnight of Har (June-July).

About 5 Kms from Sudh Mahadev is a '*Yoga-Ashram* at '*Muntnlai*'. This place is attracting a good number of visitors. In the months of June and September a short term course of yoga is held every year. *Guturi Kund* and several other interesting archeological remanents are in the area.

Lal Draman and Lal Draman

In Doda area there are two well-known hill resorts—Lal Draman and Dal Draman—Famous for their extravagent natural atmosphere.

Chenini

Chenini hydel project is nearly four miles away Udhempur amid jungles and mountains. The hydel project has many unique features throughout the country and is verily described as an engineering feet. It has highest water fall in Northern India —1250 feet. A fort near the power House is a unique ancient shrine with profuse sculptural carvings and decorative motifs.

Salal Hydel Project

Nineteen miles by road on ahother side of Reasi town has come up one of the most ambitious Hydel project in India at Salal (Dhiangarh) on the banks of river Chenab. The grand gorges and Chenab present a magnificent display of natural forces and make griping panoramas and beautiful wild surroundings.

Than Dam

It is up coming Dam and a tourist attraction in Kathua District.

Sunara

Near Jajjar Kotli to the east of the main road, there is a picnic spot shaded by thick trees and shrubbery, called sunara and getting its name from a number of Narras or falls. It was a steppe well having architectural construction. The imagery around the spring on pieces of architecutal features plinth, base, columnshows higher sense of art. The place had stone canopy supported by fluted columns.

Devi Gole

A circular green patch surrounded by coniferous and Devadars trees in Kishtwar tehsil enroute to highland pastures is Devi Gole. Gole meaning circular, exactly what it is. It is said that it is the abode of a Goddess (not named). 'Fanku' a wild dog is there which on nights kills many sheep and goats in summers when the sphérred stay for a night. No one can prevent that even after putting full gaurd and lighting fire on that place.

Padar

This place was taken from Chamba by the troups of Maharaj Gulab Singh under General Zorawar Singh in 1844 A.D. It is noted for the famous mine of sapphires. Thers is also a hot water spring here. Plenty of big games are obtainable in the forests here.

Panchari

In Udhampur district a beautiful health resort of Panchari is situated, The place has a great potential for development as a tourist resort.

Jajjar Katle

About 30 Kms from Jammu towarde Srinagar on National Highway is the famous picnie spot of Jajjar kotle, People go in groupe during summers and enjoy in the water of beautiful stream of Jajjar.

Holy Places in Jammu Region

1. Vaishno Devi

A shrine of immense religious significance, the cave of Trikuta Bhagwati, commonly known as Vaishno Devi, attracts lakhs of devotees every year. About 30 metres long, the entry to the cave is through a narrow opening reached after wading knee deep through a stream. Inside are images of Vaishnodevi, Mahasaraswati, Mahakali and Mahalakshmi. The holy cave shrine is located in a beautiful recess of Trikuta Mountain at an altitude of 5000 feet. It is 39 miles to the north of Jammu.

Katra, the bus terminus for the pilgrims, is itself a neat little pastoral town. There onwards one passes through *Darshani Darwaza*'. Going down for about a mile one crosses '*Bal Ganga*'—a stream associated with the goddess. Pilgrims take a purificatory dip in this stream before starting on the ascent. About a mile above Bal Ganga is '*Charan Padka*' with foot prints. Two miles above is the most important site of '*Aadh Kumari*'. It is a beautiful plateau where some pilgrims prefer to break the journey and rest for the night. There is small narrow tunnel here called '*Garab Joon*' which begins horizontally and ends vertically. Pilgrims consider it must to pass through this tunnel and those who cannot do so are labelled as sinners.

A few yards from Aadh Kumari begins the most difficult part of the ascent called '*Hathi Matha*'-elephant's fore head. Then passing through '*Sonjhi Chhat*' pilgrims reach '*Bhairoo Temple*'. It is a practice among pilgrims to go to this temple only after returning from the holy cave. After this shrine pilgrims have to climb down passing through a dense forest known as 'Mata Ka Bagh'. About a mile and a half from Bhairo temple, pilgrims reach the cave site.

A number of legends are attached with this holy cave. But according to most accepted legend, Goddess (Vaishno Devi) was living as Kumari (Virgin girl) ince stime immemorial, therefore, known as '*Aadh Kumari*! A wicked monster named Bhairo once wanted to marry her forcibly. Before Bhairo could fulfill his uncherished desire she ran away from her place. Listening it, Bhairo chased her upto cava, were he was killed by her. She herself took her permanent seat here in this cave. A stone lying before the cave is known as the dead body of monster Bhairo.

2. Baba Jitto Shrine

Sixteen miles to the west of Jammu city lies Kalyanpur. Here the famous 'JHIRI' fair is held annually on 'Kartik Purnima' in memory of 'Baba Jitto' who sacrificed his life about five hundred years ago fighting the tyrannies of a feudal system. It is said when Baba Jitto died his daughter also burnt herself alive on the pyre of her father. After this a religious sanctity to this place as also mystical episodes got attached to it. On Baba Jitto's anniversary every year thousands of people collect at his 'Samadhi'. They perform 'Jatru', i.e., moving their heads from side to side in a frenzid manner to the accompaniment of beating of drums. This is done in the belief that they would get rid of the evil spirits bedwelling their lives with various sufferings.

3. Shiv Khort

Away from Reasi town is the wonder cave of '*Shiv Khori*' for pilgrimage. It is about two furlongs long cave very difficult to negotiate. At its end there is a wide hall in which the 'Shiv lingam' formation on the ground about 4 feet high and symbolic figures naturally etched on the cave ceiling attract the devotees. The cave goes still further but none dares to go there. The cave is situated in the very charming natural back drop and one has to walk about three miles to reach there.

4. Purmandal And Uttarbahni

Twenty four miles east of Jammu lie the imposing temples of 'Purmandal, nestling in the 'Shivaliks'. These temples have been built on a rock. The fams of Purmandal as a religious centre had spread far and wide through ages. The most sacred Devak stream flows at the base of this rock. Besides, a hooded stone serpent jutting out of a stone cistern in the rock in the central shrine is an object of religious attractions as it is believed to be the only manifestation of Lord Shiva of kind anywhere. As Devak is believed to flow underground, people dig pits in the bed and bathe in the water that comes out. Another mystifying phenomenon for the devotees at Purmandal is, "the cistern remains only half-filled with water though thousands of devotees go on pouring water in it over the hood of the snake as ritual". Another attraction of Purmandal is the large number of frescoes done extensively on the walls of old buildings.

The holy character of '*Uttarbahni*' arises from that the river Devak takes a northward turn there. Maharaja Ranbir Singh had established a residential Sanskrit University there making free provision for 1500 scholars from Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India. A huge white marble bull and an outsize bronze bell, besides some articles are among attractions of Uttarbahni.

'*Sidh Swnakha*' is another important religious site in the vicinity. It is dedicated to a disciple of 'Guru Gorakhnath. Some miraculous events are attributed to it and large number of people visit it to seek blessings.

5. Sukhrala Devi

10 Kms in the interior of Billawar is the famous temple of Sukhrala devi which drains a large number of pilgrims. Located on a hill top amid deep forests, this temple has an eight armed black stone image of the Goddess crushing the demon.

6. Muslim Shrines in Kishtwar Region

Several sacred shrines are located in and around Kishtwar town. There are tombs of two renowned '*Muslim*, Faquire' *Baba Farid-ud-din*' and his son '*Issar-Ud-din*' where people came from far and near to prayers. Other Muslim shrines in the area are '*Hazarat Zainshah Sahib*,, *Hazar Noor-ud-din* Sahib and *Hazrat Akhiyar Sahib*.

7. Budha Amarnath

About a mile away from Mandi in Poonch area is the shrine of '*Budha Amarnath*, where an annual pilgrimage is held on Rakshsha Bandhan. The "Chheri" for yatra starts from Poonch town about 13 miles away.

8. Machail Devi

Temple of Devi at Machail is very sacred. A Chheri Mubarakh starts from Bhadarwah and via Doda, Kishtwar reaches Padar (About 164 kms) in the month of August. Year after year this is becoming most popular in the region and hundreds of people are joining this yatra.

9. Pingla Devi

Pingla Devi is yet another pilgrimage of the hilly area (Ramnagar). During 'Navaratras in the month of september a yatra is held here. Thousands of devotees pay their respects to Devi during the period.

11. Sarthal Devi

A well-known site of Kishtwar area is Sarthal Devi shrine with an exquisite model of the eighteen-armed goddess. Many legends circulate about the arrival of Devi and statue. An annual yatra is held. Pilgrims from various parts make visit to have Darshan of Devi. The site here is simply wonderful.

12. Rayonshra Devi

Situated 10 miles away from Bhadarwah town attracts a number of pilgrimage from the vicinity. People make sacrifices of hegoat and sheep to please the Devi. It has unique spiritual bliss with sizzling pulchritude of natural panoramas.

13. Sawar Dhar

This is place of a 'Nag', away from Bhaderwah town about 9 miles. Before the Baishaki day an annual fair is held, where thousands of people visit.

14. Asha Pati (Suon Bahn)

It is another place of worship in Bhaderwah. An annual pilgrimage (Yatra) on the past '*Sharad*' (Maseya) is taken. People do 'pind-dan of their ancestors. From this place a panoramic view of Bhaderwah is seen. It is becoming a good excursion place.

15. Dera Baba Banda Sahib

About 15 km from Reasi is a gurdwara cum-Samadhi of Baba Vir Vairagi which contains his ashes and his extra ordinary large weapons etc.

16. Agar Jito

Birth place of Bawa Jito, is few kms away from Katra enroute Reasi. The place is bestowed with some spiritual blessings. Ladies who have some problem take bath in the spring and it is said that they get rid of the problem.

17. Chhechhi Mata

Few Kms. from Samba towards Jammu is the temple of Chhechi Mata. Those who travel by road bow their heads on reaching the point. People from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh come in for paying their respects to "*Mata*"

18. Bhurj Temple

Bhurj is a small village about fourteen kilometres north-west of the Jammu city. It is said a temple existed on the present site more than twelve hundred years ago, to which Prithviraj Chauhan had donated land. Maharaja Ranjit Singh later built a pucca temple. The temple is mixture architect of Rajasthani temple and Sikh Gurudwara. The inscription suggests that it was perhaps built by Maharaja Shri Salan Singh, of whom nothing more is known. Wall paintings in the Varandah and 'parikrama' and images of Rama and Sita are shrine's main attraction. The temple is visited by Hindus and Muslims. It is said that Maharaja Gulab Singh visited the shrine occasionally.

19. Raghunathji Temple at Sui Simbli

Two furlongs north of Bhurj is a village Sui Simbli. Raghunathji temple at Sui Simbli was built by Maharaja Gulab Singh alongwith the Samadhi of Baba Prem Das Ji who gave Maharaj a boon that he will become a powerful king. Temple is small and compact without any sculptural embellishment. Few biggest Pahari wall paintings are found in this temple.

20. Radha Krishn Temple Miran Sahib

This temple was built by Diwan Anant Ram in mid-nineteenth century. It is a small temple which was endowed with thirty-two acres of land and given to Pandit Lakhiram. It contains few good panels illustrating different gods and goddesses.

21. Raghunathji temple (Rathna)

Rathna is located in Tehsil Ranbir Singh Pura, District Jammu, about one and a half kilometres from Kaluchak on the Jammu road. The village contains a Raghunath ji temple which was built by a rich moneylender, Bihari Shah. Walls of the temple were having wall paintings but these walls have now collapsed. Inside the 'garbh grah' there is a panel of Radha and Krishna standing under a tree.

22. Shri Maheshwar Temple (Samba)

Situated near Mehsar (Samba) in cantonment area is an old temple of Lord Shiva said to be constructed by King 'Sambhu'. Inside the 'Garb Grah' there is a Shivaling. People visit the temple on Monday and Saturday in large numbers. There is a pond in front of the temple, water of which was used for temple purposes in past. It is said that the repair of present construction was done by Major Tej Singh in 1918.

23. Radha Krishan Temple Birpur

The temple of Radha Krishan was built by Maharani Charaka younger wife of Shri Maharaja Partap Singh. Later on one more temple of Lord Shiva was constructed by Maharani at the place. There is one in with temple. On eve of 'Shiva Ratri' and 'Janam Asthami' a big fair is held.

24. Kol Khondoli (Nagrota)

On Jammu-Srinagar highway about 13 Kms, from Jammu is a temple of Kol Khondoli. In temple there is a 'Pindi' of Mata and a brass idol of 'Ashtah Bohja' riding on lion. Pindi is said to be of salt. Legendary the temple was originally constructed by 'Pandavas' during their exil. Mata or Devi is known as Mata Vaishno Devi. Pilgrims going to Vaishno devi first pay their homage to mata at this place. In local lore it is said that first visit Kol Khondoli and then proceed ahead to Vaishno devi shrine.

It is said that Mata Vaishno remained here for twelve years, during 'Duwaper'' period. There are other temples of Radha Krishan, Hanumanji, Shivji etc. Outside the temple is 'Havankund' a peepal tree and a well. Water of the well is said to have medicinal properties.

25. Baba Paahr

Few Kms. from Jammu on the Tawi at a place Nikki Dugi Dhar where Baba Paahr resides in the big fishes. 'Devata' Paahr is the Lord of small kids, rainy season and domestic animals. People go here for celebrating 'Mundan' ceremonies of their children. People offer and distribute sweets and Halwaa there. It is said that Devata gives son and forgives sin. Whoever remembers and worship deity his desires are fulfilled-

26. The Radha Krishan Temple, Rajouri

This temple is situated on a sandstone ridge, about 900 yards south of the bridge on the Selani Nala. The temple with its conical shikhara rises from the roof of the lower storey, and being perched on the summit of the rock, which is nearly 70 feet high from the bed of the Nala, commands a very wide view of the valley. The temple is said to have been built by Mian Hathu, the 'Shatrora' of Maharaja Gulab Singh, who took a prominent part in the conspiracy against the life of Maharaja Ranbir Singh and for this crime spent the whole of his life as a State prisoner in the Gajpat Fort, near Ramban.

Ancient Monuments in Jammu Region

1. Kirimchi Temples

74 Kms from Jammu via Udhampur are the famous Kirimchi temple ruins characteristic of the early medieval temple architecture. The carvings on the ancient temples provide ample testimony, of the perfection in craftsmanship achieved by people even in such hilly and remote areas as Jammu and Kashmir. The period when the temples at Kirimchi were built is not precisely known but a local legend has it that the temples were put by the '*Pandvas*! There are four ancient stones shrines and a Shivdavala at Kirimchi. Sculptures found at Kirimchi show magnificent achievement in stones modelling. In the vicinity of Kirimchi, the Devak shrines of Udhampur constitute an important pilgrim spot.

2. Babor Temples

About 45 miles to the east of Jammu city, '*Babore*' is a site for archaeologists, historians, and tourists who want to see something striking in the art of temple architecture and sculpture. The Babore temples of which only five are now standing in ruined state while many others have completely gone, are marked by exquisitely sculped wally statues and statues besides elaborate minute carvings, huge monolithic fluted pillars with lion or elephants, heads on entabulators a marvellously ornamented capital gigantic roof slabs and beams all fixed without any building material and pillared halls and aisle. Babore maestroes have shown consistently high calibre and their art is surely the ocean of long lasting tradition.

Six miles away is the ancient site of *Khun.* The name derives from the fact that the stones of a mullah there when died appeared as if stained with blood. A profusely sculptured bouli there is also interesting.

3. Ruins of the Old Palaces in Basohli

Cradle of the world renowned Pahari school of paintings, Basohli is 125 kms from Jammu. These paintings have found pride of place in international museum and art galleries. There are ruins of the prodigious palace of the old Rajas of the area. In olden times the monumental complex of buildings, towns and balconies was called the "Wonder of hills". European traveller Mr. G.T. Vigne in the mid-nineteenth century wrote of it as the "very finest building of its sort", that he had seen in the east.

Establishing ancient character of the town there are also some small temples overgrown with moss. A very interesting thing is that down below among the rocks on the banks of river Ravi there are a number of small caves. A comparatively much bigger cave containing a huge sculpture is bas-relief which particularly attracts the attention. The statue is of Raja Bupat Paul of Basohli but some attribute it to Vishwa Karma the well-known ancient engineer. There are also some sculptures on the rock outside.

4. Mahabileshwar Shiva Temple in Billawar

Billawar has many ancient associations one still standing imposingly in the majestic edific of the Mahabileshwar Shiva temple. Moss grown on it and the eroded stone slabs speaks of its great antiquity. The following ramparts, the gateway to the town, the completely ruined palaces and the ruined masonry of its numerous *'boulis'* are other remnants of the ancient character.

5. Rangmahal in Ramnagar

Ramnagar—a small hill town about 64 miles north of

Jammu has a haunting technical love of superb mural paintings in Pahari idiom of which any palace could be well proved. No person entering Ramnagar can fail to notice gigantic buildings of the Ramgmahal with its rising lotus towers.

6. Monument in Reasi

In Reasi there are monuments of the two great generals of India whose deeds of valour and death dying feasts have been known the world over. Over two miles from Reasi is the fort-cum Palace of Zorawar Singh situated in a commanding position overlooking, Chenab. The edifice, however, is in a much dilapidated condition still inhabited by the discendants of the Nepolean of India. An attractive feature of this impressive structure is a number of five frescoes in its upper storey. There some excellently done war scenes and usual spiritual themes among them.

7. Akhnoor Excavation

Exacavation in Akhnoor area in the recent past has shown the traces of ancient civilisation which is of great historical value and historians relates it with the olden Aryan civilization of Harappan and Mohenjodaro.

8. Mahor Garh

Located in the wild surroundings of mountains and jungles and quite hard to reach are the cyclopean fortifications of Mohar garh. History of the region has no reference of these baffling structures. Mahor Garh could be reached only by travelling on foot about 5 Km from the Samba-Mansar road or from Mansar lake. Few Kilometers away from Mahor Garh is *Harmandir*, a centre of Pilgrim.

9. Poni

It has remains of a very old architecture which resemble some of the Kashmir ruins. The pilgrimage to the top most temple is still an old tradition. A small temple at the base bears very close similarity to a temple which is situated just at the approach of Srinagar city.

10. Jama Masjid Rajouri

It belongs to the Mughal period. The compound in which the Masjid is situated is rectangular with entrance gate located at the north-eastern corner of the quadrangle. The Masjid proper is divided into three parts, each part being roofed over by an almost hemispherical dome. The central dome on the main room is larger than the other two, and is surmounted by an inverted lotus design, reinforced by an iron rod which sticks out in the centre. The ground plan of each domed bay is circular with four semi-circular projections at equal intervals. It is noteworthy that below the top of the plinth, on which the Masjid rises, there is a frieze of sculptured relief showing loop shaped designs, which is a typical feature of the Mughal period.

11. Andhrekot Masjid, Rajouri

This monument is located inside the town of Rajouri and is rectangular in plan. The Masjid is said to have been built by Raja Faquir Ullah, a descendent of the Jaral Rajputs. Later on, these Rajputs changed their caste suffix and began to style themselves as Mirzas.

12. Chingas Sarai

About half way between Rajouri and Naushehra lies the site of Chingas which commands a most magnificent view of the Pir Panjal Range. Located here is the most notable Mughal Sarai known as Chingas Sarai. It is remarkable on account of its extraordinary plan, new architectural features and excellent preservation. This place is famous because it was here that emperor Jahangir, on his way back to Agra breathed his last. The Chingas Sarai is the best of the existing Sarais built by the Mughals on this part of the route.

13. Gajpat Fort

This fort is built on the top of a grim isolated hill overhanging the Chenab river between Batote and Ramban. Political or refractory prisoners used to be detained here, but now it is in a dilapidated condition.

14. Bhadarwah Fort

On the top of the hill is located a fort built by Chamba Raj in this historic town. There is a big water pond outside the fort. One can have a full view of whole town from this place. It now houses a District Central Jail.

15. The Poonch Fort

It is built on the summit of a low hillock. The so-called fort in fact is three different structures belonging to three different periods. The first structure which is in a very bad condition belong to Raja Rustam Khan in the style of the Mughal forts. Adjoining to this building on the north side is the structure of the Sikh period. This structure bears the stamp of the Sikh architecture. Within the precincts of this building, there is a small Hindu temple. Adjoining the second building of the Sikh period is the third edific ascribed to Raja Moti Singh. This is constructed in the modern British style.

16. Fort-Cum-Sarai Naushera

Built on the bank of the stream on a plateau which slopes down from north to south is the Fort-Cum-Sarai of Naushera. At present, the fortification walls and the internal buildings are in an extremely dilapidated condition. The only building of of consequence which can boast to be comparatively in good condition is the rectangular sarai with rows of cells on three sides.

17. Bhimgarh Fort, Reasi

The Bhimgarh fort situated at Reasi adjoining the town on the south side is a monument, the foundation of which goes back to the time when Seal Rajputs were in possession of this petty State before the time of Maharaja Ranjit Dev. The fort is now in a dilapidated condition and deserted.

18. Bahu Fort, Jammu

It is said that this fort was built by Raja Bahulochan, elder brother of Jamboo lochan. It is situated on the opposite bank of river Tawi and is a notable place. It was Maharaja Gulab Singh who got the whole fort renovated and built a temple of Mahakali.

19. Ambaran

Ambaran is a historical place near Akhnoor on the Bank of Chenab where Terra Cotta pieces were found by farmers in their fields. These Terra Cotta pieces indicated the earlier civilization in this area.

Besides these there are many other ruins, monuments etc. which form a rich heritage of the region.

Lakes as Tourist Attractions in Jammu Region

Mansar Lake

Mansar Lake is 64 kms. away from Jammu. The route from Jammu is along the National Highway branching off at a point near the Chechidevi temple, just short of the historic 'Samba' town. A beautiful lake (1/2×3/4 mile) an ancient temple and the cool air of the surrounding trees make Mansar a popular excursion resort. Mansar can be approached also from Pathankot via Dhar-Udhampur road. Legend has it that 'Bir Bahu' shot an arrow from Mansar which came out at 'Sruinsar' another lake water gushed out of the holes and the two lakes were thus formed. These two lakes give Jammu and its vicinity as 'Dogar Desh.

Saruinsar Lake

Saruinsar, a bewitching heart-shaped lake is twenty-eight miles to the east of Jammu city. Saruinsar is most picturesque lake in Jammu region. Situated amid low hills, at an altitude of over 2000 ft. is a tiny enthrilling islet abounding in trees. Saruinsar (1/4×1/2 mile) is about a mile in circumference. Lakes offer idyllic surrounding for picnic.

Kaplash Lake (Many people say it as Kailash)

It is situated in Bhadarwah at an altitude of the 1440 ft. This is a sacred lake. A fortnight after chrawan Purnima of Rakhshabandhan in every year, a pilgrimage is held here. It is a rare occasion to see natural scenery in its most glorious set up and also to have unforgettable grand stand view of the entire Bhadarwah valley. A week after Kaplash pilgrimage is held *Mela Patt*, the most famous festival of Bhaderwah in open space in the town and merriments go on for three days.

Rivers in Jammu Region

The Chenab (Vedic—Asikni, Sanskrit—Chandra Bhaga)

The Chenab rises in the Himalayan contour of Laho in two streams, the Chandra and the Baga. The Chandra issues from a large snowbed on the south east of the Baralacha 20,000 ft. above sea level and the Baga on the north-west slopes of the pass. These flow more or less parallel to each other but the Chandra deviates to the north-west a distance of about 110 miles meeting the Baga at Tandi. The united stream Chandrabaga or Chenab flows through the Pangi valley and then enters the Padar at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above sea. The Wadwan river enters the Chenab at Kishtwar. Its perinial source is in the glacier of Nunkum. From Arnas the Chenab flows south and leaves the mountains at Akhnoor. The Chenab is a typical mountain river with rapids in upper course till it enters the plain at Akhnoor where the river water is used for irrigating the land.

The Ravi

The Ravi (Vedic—Purushani; Sanskrit—Iravati and Greek —Hydrotes) is the smallest of the rivers of Jammu and Kashmir. It rises at Bara Bhangal in Himachal Pradesh. Fed by two glacial snouts Bhadal and Tant Gari the river leaves that area through a precipitous gorge. The southern slopes of the Pir Panjal range and northern slopes of the Dhauladhar range are draind by this river. The Ravi leaves the Himalayas at Basohli and passes close to Kathua and Madhopur.

The Tawi

On the Banks of Tawi is Jammu city. Tawi originated from Bhadarwah area (Kaplash). During rainy season sometimes it is very furious. Its water is used for irrigation and drinking purposes in the area. It converges into Chenab.

Trekking, Mountaineering and Expedition in Jammn Region

For those who are adventures find many peaks unconquered and virgin treks and Mountains in this land of wonders. In Jammu region, Kishtwar, Bhaderwah and Poonch valley have some established and others unestablished treks. Few of known treks in these valleys are as under :—

1. **Kishtwar—Lehinwan** (Kashmir Valley)

This trek finds its way into following stages :—

(a) Kishtwar—Pulmar (16 Kms)
(b) Pulmar—Akhala (10 Kms)
(c) Akhala—Sondar (17 Kms)
(d) Sondar—Hanzal (16 Kms)
(e) Hanzal—Yurdu (11 Kms)
(f) Yurdu—Inshan (18 Kms)
(g) Inshan—Lehinwan (16 Kms)

2. **Kishtwar—Padam**

Kishtwar—Galar (32 Kms)
Galar—Atholi (30 Kms)
Atholi—Machail (27 Kms)
Machail—Bushwas (17 Kms)
Bushwas—Huttra (17 Kms)
Huttra—Ating (24 Kms)
Ating—Tungring (12 Kms)
Tungring—Padam (12 Kms)

3. **Other Treks**

Kishtwar provides excellent trekking to the beautiful valleys of Wadhwan, Dachhan and Mughal Maidan etc. Trekkers can also make it to Kashmir through Sinthan pass (12,450 ft.) via Bhanderkot, Dhadpeth, Mughal maidan, Chhatru, Sinthan and Daksum in Kashmir. Trekker can also trek to Pangi Valley.

4. Trekking in Bhaderwah Valley

A lot of trekking can be done after reaching this grandeur valley. From Bhadarwah one can go to Chamba (Himachal Pradesh) via Paddri. While trekking this track one passes through different natural hurdles and attractions. One can see the Dense woods, green mountain meadows, a water fall and other such grandeur scenic beauty. Virginity of nature can be adjudged only here.

For trekkers, Jai can also be the base for treks to Bhalsa via Batch (ascent of 7 Kms) Kansar (descent of 8 Kms) Lud (3.2 kms descending again), and Gandho.

Trekking upto Kailash (Kaplash) lake provides its own experience.

Other trek in the valley can be to Bani/Basohli via '*Chattar Gala*' pass and Sarthal meadows. Dudoo Basantgarh and Bhadarwah and also Ramnagar to Bhadarwah.

5. Trekking in Poonch and Rajouri

Poonch and Rajouri districts can be interesting for tourists who care for off-the-beaten-track tours. One can go to Kashmir valley via Moghul Sarai.

Sports attractions in Jammu Region

There are some charming spots in the dense forest area known for fishing and hunting. Fishing is a special attraction in Akhnoor area on the banks of Chenab where a fish of 45 Kilograms was caught before 1947. Even now fish weighing 15 to 20 kilograms is available sometimes. Trout sport is available in hilly area like Bhaderwah. Other spots for fishing include Jhajjar Kotli, Nagrota Tawi, Nowshera, Sunderbani and Basohli. August to March is an ideal time for hunting some forest area like Pnahcayari in Udhampur district. Nandani and its vicinity in Jammu district are known for Chakore and Titar shooting. Stagnant water of rainy and winter seasons attract many a duck hunters in Ramgarh area. In addition Mera Madin in Akhnoor and Kalakote, Nowshera area are known for bird hunting.

Doda area, being mountainous, black bears, leopards and other big games are to be found here in considerable numbers. These games are also available in other parts of this district.

4

Tourist Attractions in Ladakh Region

Introduction

Ladakh—an idyllic and unspoilt world is the fascinating destination for a tourist who is with a spirit of adventure and enterprise, for those with a love for virigin nature and for adherents of Tibetology and Buddhism.

Isolated for centuries, the only contact of Ladakh with the outside world was via the trade routes linking Kashmir, Turkistan and Tibet, and even today parts of its remains uncharted. Given the rigours of Himalayan travel, it is small wonder that in Ladakh time stood still and life operated much the same as it had centuries before.

Stretching like a lunar landscape high in the remote regions of the Karakoram mountains, the plateau of Ladakh—wild, vast and barren and one of the most inaccessible and forbidding region of the world, has its own peculiar charm and attraction for the tourists coming from far-off lands.

Ladakh is a "*moonland*" where earth sky seem to meet and it looks like the "*roof of the world*". It is a vast sandy desert full of gold granite dust and barren lofty mountains, ranging from 9,000 to 24,000 feet above the sea level. The naked peaks seem to touch the blue and clear horizon. There are a few valleys here and there surrounded by high mountain ranges.

Tokan D. Sumi, Masato Oki and F.M. Hassnain in their book, "*Ladakh the Moonland*" had said rightly about Ladakh that "Heat there is but it is not hot, and cold there is but it is not cold. You perspire and freez at the same time. The weather may be cruel but the people are kind. The journey may be tiresome but the land is hospitable. You will find in Ladakh the cold of Finland, the heat of Africa, the hospitality of Japan, the mysticism of Iran, the magic of Tibet—such is the earth called moon-land Ladakh".

The topography of Ladakh carved in jagged snow peaks, rounded mountains polished smooth by gigantic glaciers of an age long past and windswept valley offers a paradise for adventurers and trekkers. The sunbeaten landscape flanked by unnamed and unconquered peaks, is a unique part of the world.

The most strikking feature in the physical aspect of Ladakh is the parallelism of its mountain ranges, which run across it from South-East to North-West. This general direction of mountain chains determines the courses of the rivers as well as the boundaries of the natural divisions of the area. The ranges from West to East are the main Himalayan range, the Zanskar range, the Ladakh range, the Muztagh range and the Kuenlun range.

According to its system of rivers, Ladakh can be divided into a number of valleys, the principal valley being that of the Indus which runs through the entire length of the region from South-East to North-West, the other valleys being those of Drass, Suru, Zanskar and Nubra.

Principal Places of the Region

1. Leh

Leh is an oasis at a height of 3500 metre, in a side valley of the Indus, surrounded by a horse-shoes of hills, both ends almost reaching down to the river. Leh is the capital town of Ladakh and head quarters of the Ladakh district. There are many Buddhist monasteries and relics in and around Leh.

A granite peak dominates Leh, a tiny speck of freshness in the hollow between grey monotonous slopes, with gradual transition from desert to greenery. The pale yellow plain stops sharply at the wall of a house or the stones surrounding the barley and alfalfa grass.

The terraced roofs of the houses are jammed one against the other. The bazzar cuts the town into two. It is the main artery of Leh and reaches out from its centre to the enormous Royal Palace. Built into the rock itself, the Palace dominates the whole countryside from its nine floors.

In the narrow inner lanes of Leh are small eating places. Here the standard meal is a bowl of boiled noodles, topped with a meat broth, washed down with salted butter tea. The little bazaar sells handwoven carpets with dragon designs, tinkers of silver and copper, set with turquoise and painted tankhas or scrolls.

2. Kargil

Kargil forms a sub-division of the district of Ladakh for administration purposes. It is also the lower-lying part of Ladakh. It is situated at the junction of Suru and Pushkum river. The climate of this area is more temperate than that of Leh. There is occasional rainfall which enables more varied cultivation, including fruit such as apricot, vegetables and cereals.

The majority of the community is Muslim, belonging to Shia sect. There are two mosques in Kargil. At the junction of the rivers, there is a fort which is of usual style. There is a pologround also.

3. Nubra Valley

Nubra is north-western part of Ladakh. It consists of the beautiful valley of the Nubra river and of a portion of the valley of the Shyok river. It is bounded on the north by the Karakoram mountains, on the south by the Kailas range, which divides the Indus from the Shyok, it extends from the frontier of Baltistan to the source of the Shyok. The valley of Nubra presents a picturesque view with the low platforms of alluvium which fill up the funnel-shaped terminations of the ravines. These alluvial platforms, owing to the copious supply of water, are always well cultivated the principal crop growth in the area is naked barley. Yeast for Chang (a sort of wine) is supplied from this area. The highest road of the world connects the Nubra valley with rest of the world.

Holy Buddhist Monasteries as Tourist Attractions in Ladakh Region

Among the main attractions in Ladakh are the Buddhist Monasterie or Gompas. In every major town or village, one can see a number of gompas, which house rich cultural heritage. The monasteries are the most conspicuous buildings in Ladakh and these are invariably situated higher up on mountain spurs or on an isolated rock or under the shelter of a lofty cliff away from the villages. In a monstery there are two head lamas—one the leader in spiritual matters and the other managing the temporal affairs. There are twelve main Monasteries and about 5,000 Lamas in Ladakh. Following Monasteries are discussed in brief.

1. Lamayuru Monastery

Lamayuru is the oldest monastery in Ladakh. Monastery of Lamayuru is composed of a number of structures and edifices built on steepy rock mountain. Its outer and inner architecture is sublime. Inside walls have been decorated with paintings. Among other images, it also has a colossal statute of 'Avolokite shvara' with eleven heads and one thousand hands. This monastery also houses some of the rarest manuscripts on religion, law and ethics.

This monastery can be reached immediately after crossing the highest point on the Srinagar—Leh road (Fatu La), descending into the valley of Indus along a winding road. A sudden bend in the road will reveal a strange village with a monastery atop it. The village has the appearance of being something out of James Hilton's Novel—"The Lost Horizon of Shangrila".

2. Likir Monastery

This is an other Monastery in the vicinity of Saspol. Likir Gompa is towards the North, a few Kilometres from the main road. Like Alchi Monastery it also houses many images, statues and paintings. It was built in the 11th century by the King of Ladakh, Lahchen Gyalpo, who collected a few hundred Lamas and got them settled in this monastery. It is really rewarding to visit this Gompa.

3. Hemis Gompa

Hemis Gompa is the Ladakh's biggest monastery situated at a distance of 49 Km from Leh on Leh-Manali Road. The road to Hemis leaves the main road at Karu and crosses the Indus. This monastery is very rich in art and sculpture, and houses very rare and ancient Buddhist relics. Hemis Gompa is one of the oldest religious edifices in Ladakh and is very famous for its rich cultural heritage. Most of the statues and images are gold plated and studded with precious stones. Some of the prayer halls house very rare paintings and manuscripts. Every year, festival and fair is held at Hemis in June and on this occasion, many people visit this monastery and witness masked dance and plays. It has a superb collection of tankhas, including one which is supposed to be the largest one in existence and is exhibited only once every 11 years.

4. Thiksey Monastery

On the way to Hemis is the famous Monastery of Thiksey, situated on a hill-top. It has a beautiful location and one enjoy a panoramic view of the green Indus Valley from its roof top. It has chambers full of statues, stupas and tankhas. There are sixty lamas in the Monastery and it is supposed to have a nunnery also. Wall-paintings are very interesting.

5. Shey Palace and Monastery

Also on the way to Hemis Gompa, and 15 km from Leh, is the summer palace of the erstwhile Raja of Leh. Set upon a hill, and housing the largest golden topped '*Victory Stupa*'. To see here is the colossal sitting statue of Buddha, which was installed by the famous king of Ladakh, Deldan Namgyal, in about 1655. It is about 40 feet high above the base and occupies two stories of the building. It is made of brass, studded with precious stones and gold plated. A sacred lamp burns here throughout the year in which butter is used. The Monastery remains closed and it is advisable to make prior arrangements with the Lama to see it.

6. Spituk Monastery

Just before Leh on the Srinagar-Leh road, on top of a small hill overlooking the Indus, is the Spituk Monastery. There is a new Gompa within the Monastery as also the old Gompa has been well-renovated. Some very interesting tankhas are the pride possessions of the Monastery. This Gompa is electrified. Higher up on the hill is a chamber housing enormous statues of Goddess Kali (the Goddess of wrath) with faces covered. The faces are exhibited only once in a year on the occasion of the annual Mela (festival) which occurs in January. This chamber also contains a very old collection of face masks. It is interesting to visit the Gompa on the day of the Puja.

7. Fiang Gompa (Phiyang Gompa)

This Gompa is situated on the left side of the road from Srinagar to Leh, 20 Kilometers short of Leh, is the Monastery of the Red Sect of Buddhists. The Monastery possesses some exquisite statues and tankhas.

8. Sankar Gompa

Sankar Gompa is about 3 Kilometers from Leh town. The Gompa is electrified and has a telephone line also. Gompa houses a number of images of the Tibetan reformer, 'Tson-kha-pa'. This monastery belongs to Yellow Sect and is an ancient

13. Stakhna Monastery

Completely isolated, an unmetalled road, stretching away from the main road, leads to Stakhna monastery one of the oldest in Ladakh. The monastery consist of some beautiful old tankhas from the tenth century. From the top a splendid view of the Indus river, the mountains and the Thiksay Monastery can be had.

River, Lakes and Springs of the Region

1. The Indus (Sindhu in Sanskrit)

The Indus is a great river of north western India rising on Tibet and passing through the Kashmir territories. It rises from the mountain district around Mansarover where from the Sutlej the Brahmputra and the Kavrila also rise. The Indus enters the State near the Chinese frontier where its confluence with Gurtang stream takes place at a height of 4,245 metres. Descending thousand metres the river enters a narrow gorge with alluvial patches given to settlement and cultivation on both sides. By the time it reaches Leh, river receives Hanle and Zanskar as its left hand tributaries. Thereafter the river passes through a deep gorge and after coursing 250 Kms, it receives river Shyok with equal volume of water. Other important right hand tributaries are Shigar and Gilgit. The Shigar which drains the melted waters of Karakoram glaciers meets the Indus just opposite Skardu. After that the river takes a southerly course till it reaches its confluence with its left hand tributory, Astor. Then the river takes a western course near the western flanks of the Nanga Parbat. The river leaves Kashmir territory near Sazim to enter Pakistan.

2. The Pan Gkong Lake

It is a salty lake in Ladakh. It is 45 miles long and 2 to 4 miles wide at a height of 14,000 feet above sea level.

3. The Tsomoriri Lake or "Mountain Lake"

Tsomoriri in Rupshu is 15 miles long and 2 to 5 miles wide at a height of 14,000 feet in elevation.

one. It houses a gorgeous representation of a Buddhist deity with a thousand eyes, a thousand arms and thousand legs. There is a huge image of Avolokiteshwara in this Monastery.

9. Mulbekh Monastery

Before beginning the ascent to Namika La one passes through the village of Mulbekh. There is a huge image of Buddha carved out of a rock on the right side of the road. The village has a significant Monastery situated in a bizzare location. The monastery is perched on a high, solid rock overlooking the village and the valley. It has some prized relics. It is a nice excursion to climb to the Monastery and see its relics.

10. Tsemo Gompa

This Gompa is situated behind the Leh Khar and houses a huge image of Chamba. It is master piece in art.

11. Alchi Monastery

In the vicinity of Saspol on the Srinagar—Leh road, about five Kilometers across the Indus is Alchi Monastery or Gompa. This monastery is being described as a wonder of fresco art by those who have visited at and they talk of nothing less than thousands of paintings ranging from as small as a few inched only and jampacking the walls, the plafond and the huge statues. The paintings belonging to different periods. Some of the earliest paintings depict Budha Saktis etc. One of the paintings executed in 16th or 17th Century depicts an invader. The paintings done in Alchi literally grafted a new theme in a new style on to Ladakh's ancient Buddhist traditions. It houses some interesting items. There are a number of massive clay statues of different forms of Buddha, very colourful and beautiful.

12. Leh Monastery

Soaring above the place on crags, the monastery dominates both palace and the town, showing the supremacy of the 'Spiritual King". The monastery houses a solid golden statue of the Buddha, painted scrolls, ancient manuscripts and wall paintings.

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4. **The Tsho—Rul** or "BITTER LAKE"

It is situated about five miles to the south of Panckong. It is about sixteen miles in length, and somewhat less than two miles in breadth. Its water is extremely bitter.

5. **The Tsho-Kar** or "White Lake"

Thogji—Chanmo (Salt-covered plain) in its midst lies the Tsho-kar. It abounds with many kinds of water fowl, especially with wild gheese and wild ducks.

6. **The Khaori—Talao** or "Salt Lake"

It is situated about thirty miles to the north-west of the Tshomoriri, in N. Latitude 33° 15′, and E. longitude 77° 50′, at an elevation of 15,684 feet above the sea. It is extremely irregular in shape, its greatest length from east to west being about five miles and its extreme breadth about two and a half miles. It is supplied at its south-eastern corner by a small stream two feet broad and one foot deep, which flows slowly from a small fresh water lake. . . The water is exceedingly brackish and bitter, and the whole of the ground on the south-eastern shore glitters with a saline matter, which forms a thick crust of some extent.

7. **The Yunam Tsho**

The Yunam Tsho is a small sheet of fresh water in the bed of the Yunam river, which flows through it.

8. **The Hanle—Tsho**

It is the largest sheet of fresh water in Ladakh. The extent of open water is not great, but the whole extent of swamp is between three and four miles in length. It is principally supplied by a rivulet called the Kongra-chu, which drains the lofty range of mountains to the westward of the Tshomoriri lake as far south as the Lanak Pass. A second feeder flows from a southern range of mountains. A third small stream, which joins it from the north-west, is full of fish.

9. The Suraj Dal

The Suraj Dal is small oblong sheet of clear green water, dammed at the western end by masses of splintered rock that have fallen from above. |It is about a quarter of a mile long and only half as broad. A small rill of melted snow flows into it from the east; but the rill is altogether so insignificant, that the Suraj Dal may fairly be considered as it is reputed to be, the source of the Bhaga river.

10. The Chandra Dal

The Chandra Dal is double the size of the Suraj Dal, situated at least twenty-five miles below the real source of the Chandra river, in the Bara Lacha Pass. It is, however, always spoken of as the source of the Chandra river.

11. Thog—Ji Chenmo Lake

This lake house wild geese. It is about two hundred yards long, and twenty yards broad. Chakwaw or Brahmani geese also found there.

12. Hot Water Springs in Ladakh Region

Many hot springs exit in different parts of Ladakh, but the best known are those of Nubra, Puga and Chushul.

13. Nubra Spring

Moorcroft, who visited this spring found the waters quite clear, and of the same temperature of 167°, at mouths distant two hundred yards from each other. Below the springs were beds of soda.

14. Hot Springs of Puga

The springs occur in the bed of a rivulet called the Rulang-chu, for a length of about two miles. The springs vary in strength, from gentle bubbling to strong ebullition, and in temperature from 80° to 148°, the hottest containing chloride of soda and sulphuretted hydrogen in solution, and those of low temperature containing chloride and borate of soda, both in solution. Sulphur occurs on the northern bank of the rivulet in pure transparent crystals, and in thin laminae disseminated throughout the gypsum rock.

15. Hot Springs of Chushul

It is without taste or smell, but is said to have medicinal properties. Its temperature is 96°C.

Mountaineering and trekking in Ladakh Region

Ladakh is trekking country. Ladakh is a mountanious country and great portion of it lies in the biggest massif of mountains in the world. There are various mountain ranges, which are known by different names. There is the Karakoram range, the Ladakh range, Mustag range and Kuinlun mountains. Between these ranges there exist valleys which are suitable for camps. The slopes are fit for trekking and the ridges and summits are fit for climbing. There are many unnamed peaks in Ladakh, which would tempt many a mountaineer in future. There are many a passes in Ladakh which are known as La. Besides this, there are many glaciers, which are an adventure in itself.

The area bound within the dines drawn one mile North of Zoji—La, Kargil—Leh road, one mile East Leh—Upshi road, and one mile west of Upshi—Mandi road is open for tourists. According to this regulation, trekking is allowed in Suru, Zanskar and Kishtwar valley only.

The area beyond these limits are restricted and in the case of foreigners permission is required from:—

"Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi"

Tresspassing into restricted area will result in assert and prosecution under Law.

Nun—Kun Peaks

Nun and Kun, the two famous peaks (7,135 and 7,087 metres respectively) can be seen from a place called Parkachik in the Suru valley (about 60 Kilometres from Kargil). From this point onwards these two peaks dominate the entire view. The main glaciers of these mountains are approachable from a number of points in the Suru valley. In fact, for the northern side the base camp can be set up just near the road.

Some of the famous treks in the region are:—

Pahalgam – Panikar (Suru)

Pahalgam—Chandanwari 15 Kms.
Chandanwari—Sheshnag (Vavjan) 13 Kms.
Sheshnag—Rangmarg 9 Kms.
Rangmarg—Hompet 5 Kms.
Hompet—Kanital Nallah point 13 Kms.
Kanital Nallah—Lovilad Gali 11 Kms.
Base Lovilad Gali—Chalong Nallah Head 6 Kms.
Chalong Nallah Head—Panikar 16 Kms.

Kargil—Padam

Kargil—Sanko 40 Kms.
Sanko—Panikar 27 Kms.
Panikar—Parkatse 10 Kms.
Parkatse—Shafat 20 Kms.
Shafat—Ringdom Gompa 25 Kms.
Ringdom Gompa—Penzi La 25 Kms.
Penzi La—Trakkur 16 Kms.
Trakkur—Abring 20 Kms.
Abring—Tungri 30 Kms.
Tungri—Padam 12 Kms.

Sanko—Drass

Sanko—Astakpa 14 Kms.
Astakpa—Umba 13 Kms.
Umba—Umbala 8 Kms.
Photaksar—Chumpado Gongme.

Lamayuru—Padam

Lamayuru—Chila

Chila—Hamepata
Hamepata—Photaksar
Photaksar—Chumpado Gongma
Chumpado Gongma—Linshat Gompa
Linshat Gompa—Snertse 41 Kms.
Snertse—Pidum 24 Kms.
Pidum—Pishu 12 Kms.
Pishu—Padam 30 Kms.

Padam—Kishtwar

Kishtwar—Lihenwan

Some of other treks can be :—

Leh—Kargil via Suru valley
Kargil—Suru-Zanskar—Kishtwar—Manali
Leh—Zanskar—Kishtwar—Manali
Kargil—Suru—Wardwan—Kishtwar/Pahalgam

There are other short treks possible around Leh. The details about these treks are available with Directorate of Tourism, J & K Government.

Miscellaneous Attractions in Ladakh Region

Leh Khar

This is an ancient Palace of the Ladakhi kings. Started in earlier periods, it attained prominance during Namgyal period. This eight story building with a large number of rooms is a tourist attraction. There are a few rooms meant for prayers. The halls are decorated with wall paintings. Two Gompas are attached to the palace and served as royal gompas in the past. This palace over looks the Leh town.

Leh Mosque

This mosque was built by the Ladakhi king, when he became a vassel of the Mughals. It is situated in the Leh market beneath the Leh Khar. Muslim community in Leh use it for offering prayers.

Chuglamsar

Near Leh, on the banks of the river Indus, this place is a tourist spot. There are many nussaries around with willow and populas plantations. The bridges on the Indus are worth seeing. During summer, people stay on the banks of river in tents.

Mani Walls

Near every village there have been constructed mani walls, as a sign of habitation. Every mani walls consists of numberless stones and slabs inscribed in Tibetan alphabets. Some possess inscriptions but on numerous stones, the holy mantra: "Om—mani padmi—hom" is engraved.

Chortens

These chortens house ashes of the departed dead persons. These are in the shape of square plateforms made of mud and stones, decorated and painted. Near every village one can see many chortens, beautifully decorated in distemper colours.

Inscriptions

In every village and town, one could see long walls covered with inscribed stones. One of the oldest inscription was found at near khalsi dating back at 200 B.C. Some of these stones bear carved figures of Buddha and Baddhisattvas

At Drass there are two stone pillars, depicting two female figures with Brahmi inscriptions. The female figures wear Kashmiri ornaments.

Tankha Paintings

Ladakh is famous for its oil paintings, which are known as tankhas. In every gumpa there is a master artist, who paints from the life of Buddha and such paintings are hung on the walls. In every monastery or a house, painted scrolls on the walk. These wall paintings on cloth depict clouds, water forests, heavenly bodies and episodes from the life of Sakiya muni Buddha. These paintings are sold in the market also and are beautiful souvnirs.

Scriptures

Buddhist scriptures are being lithographed in Ladakh. This is being done from wood-cuts, which method is prevalent since long. For this black ink and hand made paper is used. These scriptures litho printed in Tibetan alphabets. The three repositories of Buddhism are contained in a voluminous work, known as Kagyur. It contains the Vinaya, the sutra and the abhidharma.

Imambaras

In Kargil there are beautiful Imambaras at Trespone and Sankhoo, representing Turkish architecture. Attached to these Imambaras are some famous Arabic and Persian speaking Muslim devines known as '*Aghas*'.

Rafting

Rafting in Ladakh is a unique and exciting experience; an adventure of a life time. Imagine floating your way down rivers flowing at 11000 feet. Shooting white water rapids. Traversing deep gorges of awesome beauty with vertical wall of towering height above you. Venturing into tributary gorges never explored before.

In a country with very few roads, the river coiling their way through the heartland of different regions provides the only way to explore the unspoilt landscape. Of the river system of Ladakh comprising Indus, Shayok and Zanskar, the last offers excellent rafting adventure. The Zanskar river, consisting of two tributaries, the 'Doda Chu' and 'Tsapara Chu' is amongst the world's highest river canoed. The Rafting trip can be undertaken either by driving to Padam, the starting point, from Kargil or by trekking your way to Padam from Manali.

Culture Heritage

Ladakh is a land of eternal lamaseries carved hill sides of magnificent statues of the Buddha in precious metals studded with prismatic stones; of rich art treasures—timeless tankhas (painted scrolls) and forceful murals with tantric symbols; and of the signposts of a glorious culture and civilization which have passed away.

Religion is apparent in day-to-day life. A land of multi-hued prayer flags fluttering gaily over modest dwellings, of aged men and women rotating prayer wheels. It is a land that has its lamaseries as its hub.

The Ladakhis also have a rich cultural milieu there is music and dancing and gaiety. Mask and scarf dances serve to glorify days special to them. Flutes, cymbals and percussion instruments mingle in the mountain air Spectacular archery contests are held as grand as they have since times immemorial. And "*Chang*" a potent barley brew is always drunk and offered to guests.

5

Growth of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State

The State of Jammu and Kashmir has been an unending attraction of visitors down the ages. Religious groups and monarchs formed main chunck of tourist traffic during the ancient and medieval period. Modern tourism in the State is a phenomenon of recent time. Twentieth century with its modernity, viz, increased liesure time, monotony of industrial life, speedy and easy transport means and all worldly comforts available at remotest corner of the world has boosted and diversified tourist traffic in the State manifold as compared to ancient and medieval period. State has recorded a tremendous increase in the tourist traffic during the last few decades. In the next few pages we will try to bring down the growth of tourist traffic during the different periods.

Tourist traffic in Jammu and Kashmir State during Ancient Times

Most authentic information about the valley of Kashmir has been provided by the '*Nilamata-Purana*'. The tribes mentioned therein are the 'Nagas', the 'Pishachas', the 'Darvas', the 'Adhisaras', the 'Gandharas', the 'Juhundras', the 'Sakas', the 'Khasas', the 'Tunghanas', the 'Mandavas', the 'Antargiris' and the 'Bahirgiris'. The Yavanas settled in the valley in much later period. The Nagas were the aboriginal snake worshipping tribes inhabiting Nagar in Gilgit, some areas in west Punjab and

Kashmir. The Vedas make no mention of the 'Nagas', which certifies their non-Aryan origion. However, they were the first to settle in the valley. The. Pishachas', who came next were the inhabitants of the mountaineous regions of the Himalayas and the Hindu kush. The inter-mixture of the 'Naga' and 'Pishacha' dialects produced the original Kashmiri language, to which further additions were made by the other tribes, who came to settle inthe Valley.

Among the 'Yavanas' are included the foreign people, such as, the Huns, the Kashans, the Greeks, the Turks and other people, who occupied Kashmir, from time to time.

In the Kashmiri chronicles, it has been mentioned that 150 years prior to Naga-arjuna, a Buddhist scholar, Sakya-Simba, preached Buddhism in Kashmir.

Most of the historians hold that the Aryans came to India through the Himalayas via Kashmir. Divergent views have been expressed about the original home of the Aryans but all agree that they used to enter Indian plains through the North.

There is a legend that the primitive people lived in Kashmir during summer and went to the plains during winter and most of them might have settled and spread in India. Hence, it is assumed that the Aryans, who settled in India. came from Kashmir and this event took place some time between 6000 to 4000 B.C. The first Aryan, whose name was Kashyapa reigned Kashmir during this period.

During the reign of Gonanda II, there came one Harandeva a descendant of the Pandavas in Kashmir. As he was very poor, the king took pity upon him and offered him a job in his service. Harandeva became such a great favourite with the king that he was soon raised to the position of the chief Minister. One day, having seized an opportunity he murdered the king. Having usurped the throne, Harandeva became the founder of the Pandava dynasty in Kashmir.

Another legend says that 'Bambro' after defeating Prahlad came to the throne of Kashmir. There was a beauty named

'Lolare' who was extremely slender and her name brings to mind a moon-like face, with red apple cheeks, rosy lips and lotus eyes. covered with cloudy dust of fragrant curls. There is a long ballad in the Kashmiri, relating the love affair between Bambro and Lolare. She was an embodiment of love, a sacred thing to be worshipped and a pure heart to be cherished. Both Lolare and Bambro led an adventurous life.

Alexander set out his Indian expedition in about 327 B.C. from his base camp in Bactria, which touched Gandhara. Having crossed the rocky and forest clad valleys of the Hindukush, he reached Taxila, the capital city of Gandhara. After having spent some time at Taxila, he reached a tributory of the river *Sutlej*, wherefrom he turned back for home.

During Graeco-Indian rulers, Roman art travelled to Kashmir through Syria, Persia and Kabul. The Sun temple of Kashmir has its closest links with the temple of the sun at Baalbeck in Syria.

The Rajatarangini begins at the time of the Kuru war, which occured sometime between the 12th and 14th century B C. Surendra was the first Buddhist ruler of Kashmir, who built the first Vihara in Kashmir which gave tourism a filip in the valley. It is recorded that during the rule of Ashoka some monks fled away to Kashmir due to the lack of royal patronage. According to chinese sources, it was Madhyantika, a disciple of Ananda, who succeeded ln bringing Buddhism to Kashmir, after having subdued the Nagas by his supernatural powers. His journey to Kashmir has also been narrated in the Kashmiri sources. It was reported that Madhyantika brought with him many 'bhikus' for settlement and he himself remained in the Valley for nearly 20 years.

Jalanka, conquered many territories and having subjugated many nationalities Jalanka started the work of consolidating his kingdom. He brought with him prisoners of war and made them settle down in his kingdom. Probably, these were the Greeks, who built temples for him, in the Grecian style of architecture.

Jalanka, in his old age was forced to abdicate and a new figure, who was also a foreigner rose to power. He was Damodara, who belonged to some other family, as Kalhana puts it. He died in about 150 B.C.

According to the Buddhist tradition, Kanishka (40 A.D.) held the Fourth Buddhist Conucil in Kashmir. He was advised by Parsva to summon all monks for collection of the sacred texts and to prepare commentaries on the '*Sutra*', the '*Vinaya* and the '*Abhidhasma*'. This Council was held at Kandalvana in Kashmir. It has been termed as '*Kien-tho-lod* in the chinese geography. Besides the large audience, this council was attended by 500 '*Arhats*', 500 '*Budhisattvas*' and 500 Panditas. Ashvaghosa, the celebrated author of the *Buddha-Charita*, the *Saundrananda* and the '*Sariputra-Prakasma*' attended this council and commentaries of all the Buddhists were compiled into treatises known as Upadesasastras. Kanishka patronised such activities and even made a gift of Kashmir to the Sangha.

The accounts of the foreign travellers to the valley shows that Kashmir became a foremost seat of learning in the first century and attracted students and scholars from abroad. Some of the distinguished scholars from Kashmir visited foreign countries. Vimalamitra travelled in India to learn the mysteries of hetrodox scriptures. Vairochana went to Khotan and introduced the Mahayana there. Kumarajiva went to China and succeeded in converting the king and the people to Buddhism.

He passed away in 413 A.D. in China, Gunarvarmana travelled to Java and succeeded in uprooting Hinduism there. Shamabatha, known as 'Thumi-Sambhota' in the Tibetan annals, was responsible for introducing Buddhism in Tibet.

Che-mong is perhaps the first scholar, who stayed in Kashmir for a few years, before his return to China in 424 A.D. Fa-yong also visited Kashmir for the study of Sanskrit language, Consequently, the advent of foreign students and scholars influenced the art and culture of the Kashmiris.

Bodhi Sri built 'Chaitya Grihas' for fraternities from Ceylon (New Sri Lanka), China and Nepal. Nagarunjakonda had become a very famous centre of Buddhist learning at that time and students and fraternities were drawn to the place from Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, China and Japan.

The great chinese traveller, Hiuen Tsiang came to Kashmir in 631 A.D. via Hushkapura, the modern Ushkur and made remarkable enquiries about the country and its people. He stayed for two years in a Buddhist Convent, absorbed in study and writing. Hiuen Tsiang left the valley through the To shamaidan route. He was followed by Yuan-Chwang who visited the Valley in 631 A.D. Next chinese traveller to Valley was Ou-Kong whose account of Kashmir is more detailed. He came to Kashmir in 759 A.D. and stayed for 4 years.

Two scholars, named Thonmi Sambohta and Ru-cheu-Zang-Po came from Tibet to Kashmir for the purpose of research and study in Buddhism and Sanskrit respectively and returned to their homeland after the attainment of their goals.

Lalitaditya imported talented and efficient men from other countries for administrative and other purposes. Kashmir under the rule of king Lalitaditya (724-61 A.D.) became the Synozogne of foreign scholars and erudites and many cultural missions from other countries were received with respect. 'Jayanta Bhata', the author of 'Nayanamonjri' is considered the foremost visitor of the period. Two famous poets of Kaunauj namely Bhavabhuti and Vakpatiraja also visited the Valley, during his reign.

Chakravaman (935 A.D.) took foreign dancing girls in the royal seraglio and Hansi, the 'domba' dancing girl become the chief queen and the low caste dombas rose to power.

Ananta, (1028 A.D.) having no work at home started foreign expeditions. Jayashimha was followed by weak kings whose unsteady rule brought economic and political ruin to the country. In the meanwhile, the influx of Muslim adventures both from the west and the north of the Kingdom had accelerated. It was a period of transition in which a host of Muslim soldiers, saints and scholars entered into Kashmir. The kingdom had become weak, with the result that even foreigners started medling into its internal affairs.

Jammu region has also attracted the attention of different persons form times immemorial. But first reference about this place is found in the following verse of Mahabharata:

Jambumargam Samavishya
Devish Pitrasevitan
Ashwamedham mavaproti
Sarvakam Semanvita.

Which means a pilgrimage to Jambumarga, the place of gods and saints and ancestors is bestowed with fruits of Ashvamedh Yagya and all his wishes are fulfilled. Jambumarga (Name of Jammu mentioned in Mahabharata) has been in ancient times a seat of learning and a place of pilgrimage.

There is a legend that Jamawant, one of the warriors in Rama's army, used to practise austere penances here in a cave which exists even upto now near Pirkhoh, and Jammu was called after his name. Sudarshan, a king from Ayodhya had two sons—Agnibaran and Agninagarb. On the death of Sudarshan Agnibaran was enthroned. As a protest against the indifferent nature of his brother, Agninagarb left the kingdom and became a seclude. He settled on the banks of the Gangas. After some years of secluded life, he migrated to the Punjab with a caravan of Sadhus and reached Kangra, in the Shivalik hills. He was known to be Rajrishi due to his saintly qualities. When the Raja of Kangra came to know, he met him and enquired about his whereabouts. When Agninagarb told him about his ancestors of Raghvansha, he offered the hand of his daughter and gave him a part of his territory. Agninagarb later crossed Ravi and captured some villages in Kathua area.

After the death of Raja Agninagarb the second, his son Bahulochan (B.C. 1350-1320) was enthroned. He migrated from Erwan (now small village near Parole in Kathua district) and built a fort on the banks of River Tawi after his name. Jambulochan (B.C. 1320-1290) younger brother of Bahulochan ascended the throne after his death. One day Jambulochan went in search of prey beyond Tawi, where he saw lion and a goat drinking water on the same pond. The king thought that this was an ideal place of peaceful coexistence and founded a city Jambu after his name. Raja Tejbaran (B.C. 560-530) worshipped at Vaskund and Tawi river.

Peer Roshan Shah Vali, a saint marching from Arab reached Jammu and prophesied that Sarbhaladhar will have to soon face Mohammadan invaders but will come out unharmed and unhurt. On the death of the peer, the Raja built a tomb for him. Raja Anangpal, son of Raja Jaipal stayed in Jammu for a long lime.

When Mohammad Ghouri invaded India for the second time Hameer Roy sided with him and fought against Prithviraj Chauhan but was killed by Raja Pander, his sworn enemy. After Prithviraj's death Raja Narsingh Dev of Jammu captured a huge territory of Punjab. He died in 1217 A.D and his son Arjuna Dev took the reign.

It is said that Raja Kirtidhar came here (Vaishno Devi cave) for repentence of his sin in seventh century.

Ladakh has fascinated many a travellers and visitors from far off lands. Some were fascinated by its unique geographical position as the highest elevated land in the world. Some wanted to see its barren mountains which had been under the sea for millions of years back. Same wanted to study its ethnology and anthropology. Some thought that this roof of the world was the earliest habitation in the world. Some came to study Buddhism, some to learn Tantric and some to meditate. But some came only to enjoy the hospitality of the people.

Fa-Hien and Ou-Kong, who visited Ladakh in about 400 A.D. presented a hazy picture of this ancient land in their travel accounts. According to them, it is a mountainious country where nothing grows due to severe cold. Ladakhis have been named by them as the people of snow, who are Buddhists. But major portion of Ladakh does not have snow-fall for it is above the snow level. A later mention of Ladakh, under a new name, is made by another Chinese pilgrim Hwan-Thsang, towards the middle of the seventh century.

Tourist Traffic in Jammu and Kashmir State During Medieval Period

During this period Islam entered into the State through the saint missionaries, who entered the State in the capacities of travellers, traders and adventurers. Kashmiri people acquired expertise and knowledge through mutual contacts with outsiders. This intermingling had a very significant impact on the development of travel trade in view of the fact that the liberal policy of the Sultanate dynasty (1339) encouraged and attracted different types of people particularly the men of skill and art to their courts.

Shams-ud-din (1339-1342) was succeeded by his eldest son, Jamshed (1342-43), who built a number of inns at various places for the convenience of the travellers. Sultan Qutub-ud-din (1373-1389) was also a great patron of literary men and to his court many of them were attracted from different parts of Iran and Central Asia. The King travelled abroad before his coronation to the throne. He had been for seven years in the court of King Timur of Samarqand (now in the U.S.S.R) where he was deeply impressed by new arts and crafts which he later got introduced into his kingdom. He invited learned teachers and competent craftsmen from Samarqand for the training of his own subjects in these crafts and arts. The King successfully maintained good friendly relations with rulers of various countries who sent their envoys to the Sultan with gifts. He also established a school near Naushahra in which students even from Herat and Transoxiana used to come to imbibe knowledge. Many famous Hakimes (Unani Physicians) from central Asia and India came to his court.

Sikandar (1389-1413), son of Qutub-ud-din was a great patron of literature. A number of scholars and 'sufis' from 'Persia' (Now Iran) and Central Asia were attracted to his Court. The men included such great personalities as Sayyid Ahmad, a prolific writer from Isfahan, Sayyid Mohammad, an eminent poet from Khwarizm, Sayyid Hasan Shirazi, a former Qazi of Shirazi. Sayyid Jalak Uddin a saint from Bukhara, Baba Hasan, a logician from Balkh and Sayyid Mohammed Hamadani, son of the great sayyid All Hammadani.

In the court of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin (1420) at all times were to be found writers, poets, musicians and singers, many of them had been drawn from foreign lands. It was during his time that Mir Ali, a poet and Caligraphist, came from Persia to the State. Mulla Udi and Mulla Zada (Both Musicians) came from Khorasan. During the reign of Hasan Shah (1472-1482) near about 1,200 skilful musicians and dancers came to valley from far and near. Mirza Haider Dughlat established diplomatic relations with Sultan Abdur Rashid Khan of Kashghar in 1547 and received his ambassador with due honour. The first 'Sufi' who is said to have entered Kashmir was Bilal Shah popularly called Bulbul Shah. He came to Kashmir from Turkistan. He was accompanied by about one thousand followers.

The mutual contacts during the sultanate period between the traders of the State and of other lands gave fillip to the travel trade. But during those days the travel trade was confined to diplomatic exchanges, pilgrimage, study and business only. The idea of tourism meant for sojourn pertaining to the State was not conceived at that time.

During the Mughal period Kashmir acquired great importance due to their frequent visits. Akbar the Great visited Kashmir thrice in 1589, 1592 and 1598. During his third visit he was accompanied by two European travellers who were the first Europeans to enter the valley of Kashmir and the first who got the privilage to visit this earthly heaven alongwith an emperor. In fact Europeans opened the gateways to Kashmir for their contemporaries as well as for others to visit this land in future making further studies of nature and her grace of tranquility.

Jahangir and his queen Noor-Jahan visited Kashmir several times and spent summers in its delightfully cool valleys and mountainous meadows. Shah Jahan visited Kashmir four times. Dara Shikoh son of Shah Jahan also visited this beautiful land. Emperor Aurangzeb, a son of Emperor Shah Jahan, after ascending to throne, visited Kashmir only once and that was in the year 1665.

Francois Bermir, a French physician employed in the court of Danishman Khan, a courtier of Emperor Aurangzeb accompanied the great Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to this beautiful land.

It is noteworthy fact that Guru Govind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhs came to Vaishnodevi cave to pay his homage to the goddess in 1672.

In eighteenth century Raja Kirpal Dev of Bahu visited the shrine barefooted. Raja Ranjit Dev built the outer gate of Vaishno devi and the temple of Aad-Kumari. Mian Dido, the great general of Dogra land used to visit this shrine during Navratra's every year and get the paths repaired. In local ballad we often listen coming of Mughal king, 'Akbar the Great' barefooted to Vaishnodevi cave to offer his prayers and pay his homage to this sacred goddess.

Marco Polo who visited the court of the great Kublai, emperor of China, sojourned in the hills of Badakshan for the sake of his health; and describes the countries of Wakham, Pamer, Bolor, and Kashmir.

Mirza Hyder Duglat who invaded Tibet in 1534, interpreted the topography of Ladakh. Two Jesuite Missionaries, Azevedo and Clivera visited Ladakh in 1631. Desideri and Freyre visited Leh in 1710 after having crossed the Zojila pass. Fra Franciso Orazio della Penna di Billi, travelled to Lhasa in 1730. George Forster visited Jammu on 13th April 1783.

Tourist Traffic in Jammu and Kashmir State Before Independence (Modern Time)

The Dawn of the British empire on the political map of

India broke the 'isolation' of the State from the tourism point of view. The fame of the State as a beautiful land with a cultural heritage started to spread in distant corners of the world. The State acquired much significance with the expansion of the British power in North. The Britishers started to cast their eyes on it. Hence, a large number of Britishers paid frequent visits to the State in the garb of visitors but the main purpose of these visits was to exert their influence on the people of the State.

During the rule of Maharaja Gulab Singh a number of British visitors came in the State. Maharaja Gulab Singh demonstrated great hospitality to the European visitors especially to the Britishers. Court of Maharaja Ranbir Singh was visited by several learned scholars from all over the country.

Maharaja Gulab Singh had long association with the shrine of Vaishno Devi, where he used to pray before joining the Lahore Darbar. Vigne visited Jammu region in 1835. Fredric Drew, visited the State in the later half of the nineteenth century.

The adventurous Moorcraft and George Trebeck visited Ladakh during their long travels in the Himalayas and Central Asia during 1819 to 1825. Dr. Henderson reached Leh in 1834. Alexander Cunningham of the British East India company visited Ladakh in 1846. Johnson (1866) was the first European to have conducted a geographical survey of Ladakh, Kashgar and Khotan. In 1856, Adolf and Robert Shragintweit visited Leh via Rotang pass. Another traveller, Herman Shragintweit reached Leh via Talila and Paranla.

Hayword surveyed the routes leading to Leh during 1868-69 and published his famous map of routes in Ladakh and further surveyed the routes on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society, London during 1885-1887. Forsyth, Golden Trotter, and Henderson visited Leh in 1873 on their way to Pamirs. Mrs. and Mr. Vijifarvy went to Ladakh via Karakoram during 1880-81. Ransdel went to Leh in 1888-90 via Khotan.

In the year 1888 colonel Parry Nisbet was sent by the

Viceroy to the State as British Resident. Bower travelled Ladakh in 1891. In 1896, Welbie and Malcolm surveyed Ladakh Deasy, who visited Ladakh in 1900 explored Tibet, Pamiers and Central Asia for three years.

Hedin may be considered the most famous among travellers and explorers of the Himalayan region. He explored the whole region twice, during 1899-1902 and 1906-08. He visited Leh twice.

In 1907 Tsuyoshi Hino, a Japanese Soldier visited Ladakh. In 1913-14 De Fillipi Expedition visited Ladakh. In 1920 James Baily Fraser, published his travel account of Ladakh. In 1927-28, Trinkler and De Terra visited Leh.

Other noted visitors who visited the State during the 18th & 19th centuries were Victor Jacquement (1841), Baron Huegel (1844), Sir Walter Lawrence (1895), Father Gerome Xavier, Benoistde-Gois, Thomas, John H.Lawrence, Captain Nicholson Ruskin, Sir Francis, Young husband, Earnest F. Neve, Aurel Stein, Fredic Drew, Col. Godwin Austine, Tyndale Biscoe, A.A Carl, T.R. Swinburne and also Lord Minto who visited Kashmir in the beginning of the present century, i.e. in 1906.

Tourist traffic to Kashmir increased considerably with the passage of time when 'Maharajas', 'Rajas', 'Nawabs', Courtiers of numerous Indian States and millionairs began to join the stream of tourists flowing to Kashmir. Within the short span few visitors turned into many visitors. With the invent of modern means of transportation, the State which had remained in isolation for centuries had now come into close and direct contact with the rest of the country. One of the noteworthy effects of this was the increasing influx of foreigners and home tourists to the State. The fame of the State by way of its unique scenic, grandeur, novel natural beauties and lovely cold climates had already reached far off lands. As a result of so many favourable factors, the number of tourists visiting Kashmir valley rose to 8,404 in 1931.

Tourism in the modern sense developed after the outbreak of Second World War when the American soldiers who had plenty of money and who were stationed in West Asia and South East Asia, etc. started visiting the State in large number. The Americans carried the news of the State's beauty to different parts of Asia, Europe and the U.S.A and as a result a good number of tourists from different lands too began to come to the State.

Table 5.1 gives the picture of increasing tourist traffic in the State since 1940 to 1946. In the year 1940 State received 28,937 tourists as compared to 1931, when State received 8,404 tourists *only*, therefore, an increase of 344 percent.

There was a further more increase in the tourist traffic during the year 1941. But the number of tourists went down in next very year due to the outbreak of Secrnd World War. We find an increase in the domestic and foreign tourists during the year 1943, 1944 and 1945. Number of tourists coming to valley was 27,478; 33,676 and 37,297 respectively. Total number of tourists decreased during the year 1946 due to small influx of foreign tourists. Reason being that tourist generating continent 'Europe' was crushed, shattered and ruined by the Great war, which took a heavy toll of lives. Hence, though the influx of domestic tourists increased from 18,407 in 1945 to 20,506, in 1946, yet the total number of tourists declined from 37,297 in 1945 to 27,158 in 1946. Number of foreign tourists declined to 6,652 in 1946 from 18,890 in 1945.

It can be concluded that the period under study remained a fluctuating one for domestic as well as for foreign tourists due to the external factors. Further we can say that the State of Jammu and Kashmir received a wide publicity of being 'Earthly Paradise' for tourists in the domestic as well as in the international tourist market.

Growth of Tourism in the Post Independence Period

Tourism in the State witnessed a phenomenal growth since Independence—better than any other industry. The number of tourists visiting the Valley increased from 14,568 in 1947 to

TABLE 5.1

Yearwise Statistics of Tourists Traffic to Kashmir Valley (1940-1946)

Year	Domestic Tourists			Foreign Tourists			Total Tourists		
	Tourist arrivals	*Index*	*Percentage change from previous year*	*Tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage change from previous year*	*Tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage change from previous year*
1940	20,831	100	—	8,106	100	—	28,937	100	—
1941	21,161	102	(+) 1.58	8,165	101	(+) 0.73	29,326	101	(+) 1.34
1942	8,005	38	(—)62.17	10,666	131	(+)30.63	18,671	64	(—)36.33
1943	14,525	181	(+)81.45	12 953	121	(+)21.44	27,478	147	(+)47 17
1944	15,101	104	(+) 3.97	18,575	143	(+)43.40	33,676	123	(+)22.57
1945	18,407	122	(+)21 89	18,890	102	(+) 1.70	37,297	111	(+)10.75
1946	20,506	111	(+)11.40	6,652	35	(—)64.79	27,158	73	(—)27.18

Source : Table compiled from the data supplied by Directorate of Tourism J & K Government.

Notes :
1. (+) sign shows increase, whereas, (—) sign shows decrease.
2. Index has been calculated by adopting the preceding year as base year.
3. Approximation done where needed.

TABLE 5.2

Yearwise Statistics of Tourist Traffic to Kashmir Valley (1947-1987)

	Domestic Tourists			*Foreign Tourists*			*Total Tourists*		
Year	*Tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage change from previous year*	*Tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage change from previous year*	*Tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage change from previous year*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*10*
1947	11,288	—	—	3,280	—	—	14,568	—	—
1948	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—	N.A.	—	—
1949	3,321	100	—	425	—	—	3,746	—	—
1950	5,885	177	(+) 77 20	893	211	(+)111.29	6,783	181	(+) 81.07
1951	9,333	159	(+) 58.59	1,246	139	(+) 38.75	10,579	156	(+) 55.96
1952	11,630	125	(+) 24.61	1,470	118	(+) 17.98	13,100	124	(+) 23.83
1953	19,319	166	(+) 66.11	2,062	140	(+) 40.27	21,381	163	(+) 63.21
1954	32,885	170	(+) 70 22	1,760	85	(—) 14.65	34,645	162	(+) 62.04

1955	48,195	147	(+) 46 56	2,830	161	(+) 60.80	51,025	147	(+) 47.28
1956	57,341	119	(+) 18.98	7,012	248	(+)147 77	64,353	126	(+) 26.12
1957	37,172	65	(—) 35.17	5,846	83	(—) 16 63	43,018	67	(-) 33.15
1958	54,017	145	(+) 45.32	6,540	112	(+) 11.87	60,557	141	(+) 40.77
1959	60,354	112	(+) 11.73	10,866	166	(+) 66 15	71,220	118	(+) 17.61
1960	63,354	105	(+) 5.00	11,187	103	(+) 2.95	74,560	104	(+) 4.69
1961	79,241	125	(+) 25.04	13,214	118	(+) 18.12	92,455	124	(+) 24.00
1962	80,334	101	(+) 1.38	12,681	96	(—) 4.03	93,015	101	(+) 0.61
1963	72,135	90	(—) 10.21	11,551	91	(—) 8.90	83,687	90	(-) 10.03
1964	48,538	67	(—) 32.71	8,182	71	(—) 29.17	56,720	68	(—) 32.22
1965	37,521	77	(—) 22.70	8,020	98	(—) 1.98	45,541	80	(—) 19.71
1966	1,12,127	299	(+)198.84	7,149	89	(—) 10 86	1,19,276	262	(+)161.91
1967	1,35,653	121	(+) 20 98	10,428	146	(+) 45.87	1,46,081	122	(+) 22.47
1968	1,29,750	96	(—) 4.35	10,945	105	(+) 4.97	1,40,696	96	(—) 3.69

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.2 (*Contd.*)

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
1969	93,952	72	(—) 27.59	13,007	119	(+) 18.83	1,06,959	76	(—) 23.98
1970	1,05,420	112	(+) 12.21	15,733	121	(+) 20.96	1,21,153	113	(+) 13.27
1971	79,612	76	(—) 24.48	15,240	97	(—) 3.13	94,852	78	(—) 21.71
1972	1,08,445	136	(+) 36.22	17,041	112	(+) 11.82	1,25,486	132	(+) 32.30
1973	1,75,829	162	(+) 62.14	20,017	117	(+) 17.46	1,95,846	153	(+) 56.07
1974	1,48,320	84	(—) 15.65	19,299	96	(—) 3.59	1,67,619	86	(—) 14.41
1975	1,62,576	110	(+) 9.61	22,214	115	(+) 15.10	1,84,790	110	(+) 10.24
1976	2,86,412	175	(+) 76.17	38,078	171	(+) 71.41	3,24,490	176	(+) 75.60
1977	3,87,817	135	(+) 35.41	54,223	142	(+) 42.40	4,42,040	136	(+) 36.23
1978	4,43,342	114	(+) 14.32	59,323	109	(+) 9.41	5,02,665	114	(+) 13.71
1979	4,98,067	112	(+) 12.34	55,680	94	(—) 6.14	5,53,747	110	(+) 10.16
1980	5,48,491	110	(+) 10.12	46,026	83	(—) 17.34	5,94,517	107	(+) 7.36

1981	5,98,555	109	(+) 9.13	43,745	95	(—) 4.96	6,42,300	108	(+) 8.04
1982	5,60,987	94	(—) 6.29	42,851	98	(—) 2.04	6,03,838	94	(—) 5.99
1983	3,98,429	71	(—) 28.98	41,101	96	(—) 4.08	4,39,529	43	(—) 27.21
1984	1,92,684	48	(—) 51.64	36,458	89	(—) 11.30	2,29,142	52	(—) 47.87
1985	4,65,599	242	(+)147.64	38,015	104	(+) 4.27	5,03,614	220	(+)119.78
1986	5,36,598	115	(+) 15.25	53,118	140	(+) 39.73	5,89,716	117	(+) 17.10
1987	6,64,081	124	(+) 23.76	57,573	108	(+) 8.39	7,21,654	122	(+) 22.37

Source : Table compiled on the basis of information supplied by the Directorate of Tourism, J & K Government, Srinagar.

Notes :
1. (N.A) means Not Available.
2. (+) sign shows increase, whereas (—) sign shows decrease.
3. India has been Calculated by adopting the praceding year as base year.
4. Approximation done where needed.
5. Non-availably of data for the year 1948 made it inconvenient to have index for the year 1948 and 1949.

7,21, 654 in 1987.

Table 5.2 depicts that domestic tourist arrivals have increased manifold since Independence. In the year 1947 valley received 11, 288 domestic tourists, whereas the number of domestic tourists reached a record number of 6, 64, 081 in 1987. Foreign tourists visiting the valley has also shown an increase during the past few decades. The number of arrivals of foreign tourists was 3,280 in the year 1947 and 59,323 in 1978. Since then there was a decrease, and in the year 1984 only 36,458 foreign tourists visited the State. In the year 1987, number of foreign tourists who entered the State was recorded 57,573.

Yearwise statistics of tourist traffic to Kashmir valley in Table 5.2 shows much fluctuations rather than a steady growth. Although, the number of tourist traffic has increased but not at a constant growth rate. Much of fluctuations were due to the different wars, terrorist activities and other economic crisis. There was a decrease in the year 1948 due to the attack by the Pakistani Tribesmen and regular armed forces in October, 1947. Chinese attack in 1962, Indo-Pak wars in the year 1965 and 1971 affected the tourist traffic in the State to a great extent. Decrease in the year 1974 was due to World-wide oil crisis during the Seventies. Decrease in eighties was due to terrorism in the region. Neither the index nor the percentage changes from the previous years show any constant increase or decreases. In case of domestic tourist traffic the record index of 299 in the year 1966 over the previous year was noted. Highest index of 248 was registered in 1956 for foreign tourists. In the year 1966 there was an increase of 161.91 percent tourist traffic over the last year. Growth rate for the decade 1950-59 for deomestic tourists was 38.38 percent annually. Whereas, it decreased to 15.37 percent during the decade 1960-69. In the next decade 1970-79 there was an increase in growth rate and it was 24.28 percent. Ending 1987 the growth during eighties was 9.36 percent.

In case of Foreign tourists compound annual average growth rate was 46.36 percent, 3.58 percent and 17.57 percent for the decades 1950-59, 1960-59 and 1970-79 respectively.

Table 5.3 shows the percentage share of domestic and foreign tourists coming to the valley. Share of foreign tourists has gone considerably down, since 1947, when it was 22.52

TABLE 5.3

Percentage Share of Home and Foreign Tourists in Total Tourist Traffic to Kashmir Valley (1947-87)

Year	*Percentage Share of Domestic Tourists*	*Percentage Share of Foreign Tourists*	*Total*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1947	77.43%	22.52%	100%
1948	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1949	88 65%	11.35%	100%
1950	86.76%	13.24%	100%
1951	88.22%	11.78%	100%
1952	88.78%	11.22%	100%
1953	90 36%	9.64%	100%
1954	94.92%	5.08%	100%
1955	94.45%	5.55%	100%
1956	89.10%	10.90%	100%
1957	86.41%	13.59%	100%
1958	89.20%	10.80%	100%
1959	84.74%	15.26%	100%
1960	85.00%	15.00%	100%
1961	85.71%	14.29%	100%
1962	86.37%	13.63%	100%

(*Contd*).

TABLE 5.3 (*Contd.*)

1	*2*	*3*	*d*
1963	86.20%	13.80%	100%
1964	85.57%	14.43%	100%
1965	82.39%	17.61%	100%
1966	94.01%	5.99%	100%
1967	92.86%	7.14%	100%
1968	92.22%	7.78%	100%
1969	87.84%	12.16%	100%
1970	87.01%	12.99%	100%
1971	83.93%	16.07%	100%
1972	86.42%	13.58%	100%
1973	89.78%	10.22%	100%
1974	88.49%	11.51%	100%
1975	87.98%	12.02%	100%
1976	88.27%	11.73%	100%
1977	87.73%	12.27%	100%
1978	88.20%	11.80%	100%
1979	89.94%	10.06%	100%
1980	92.26%	7.74%	100%
1981	93.19%	6.81%	100%
1982	92.90%	7.10%	100%
1983	90.65%	9.35%	100%
1984	84.09%	15.91%	100%
1985	92.45%	7.55%	100%
1986	90.99%	9.01%	100%
1987	92.02%	7.98%	100%

Notes : 1. See Table 5.2 for absolute figures.
2. N.A.=Not Available.

percent. In 1981 the share of foreign tourists was only 6.81 percent. Whereas, its counter part domestic tourist traffic has increased its share from 77.48 percent in 1947 to 93.19 percent in 1981. In the year 1987 percentage share of foreign and domestic tourists was 7.98 and 92.02 percent, respectively.

State fixed a target of 2,50,000 tourists by the end of fourth Five Year Plan, but the State received only 1,67,619 tourist in 1974. Fifth Five Year Plan fixed a target of 5,00,000 tourists by the end of the plan. It had been estimated that the number of foreign tourists would be 80,000 and that of its counterpart. Indian tourists would be 4,20,000. The plan was abandoned in 1978. Therefore, by the end of the plan in the year 1977 the number of foreign and domestic tourists was 54,223 and 3,87,817, respectively making the total of 4,42,040 tourists in all. Draft of Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83) envisaged a target of 7,50,000 tourists, with a break-up of 6,00,000 domestic and 1,50,000 foreign tourists. When the plan was discarded in 1980, State of Jammu and Kashmir attracted 5,53,747 tourists of which 55,680 were foreigners and 4,98,067 domestic. Plan therefore, fixed 20 percent foreign tourists and 80 percent domestic tourists. But State actually received 10.06% foreign tourists and 89.94 percent domestic tourists, which shows that the State was not able to attract the sufficient number of foreign tourists as compared to domestic tourists.

The target to be fulfilled at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (New Sixth Plan 1980-85) viz., the tourist arrivals was set at eight lakh tourists which would include a sizeable number of foreign tourists. Actually the number of foreign tourists had decreased further to 46,026,43,745 and 38,015 in the year 1980, 1981 & 1985. Therefore, in the year 1980, 1981 and 1985 percentage share of foreign tourists had further decreased to 7.74 percent, 6.81 percent and 7.55 percent, respectively.

The number of visitors expected at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan is 22 lakhs in case of home and 4.50 lakhs in case of international. Mid Plan evaluation shows that target figures both for home and foreign tourists are much more higher. In the year 1987 the State received only 6,64,081 and

57,573 home and foreign tourists which was only 30% and 13% of the target fixed.

Very few foreign tourists who visited India entered the State. Table 5.4 records share of Jammu and Kashmir in total foreign tourists arrival to India since 1950 to 1984. Share of Jammu and Kashmir State in the year 1950 was 5.99 per cent and it was recoded 4.29 per cent in the year 1984. There is a decrease in the share of foreign tourists, which is quite contrary to what is expected with the advancement of time. The State failed to attract a considerable number of foreign tourists inspite of having vast tourist attractions.

The international tourist having little time at his disposal is unable to reach this far away 'tourist paradise'. If a tourist chooses the State as his destination much of his precious limited time is wasted in travelling and very little time is left for actual enjoyment. Srinagar airport has not been placed on the map of Air India, therefore making it difficult to have a faster and comfortable transport means to enter the State directly.

Table 5.5 records tourist traffic in the State on 5 yearly basis. This table analyses the growth of tourist traffic in the State in more revealing fashion. Total tourist traffic during 1982-86 was 30,29,920 as compared to 35,676 during 1947-51. Average annual tourist arrival during these two periods i.e. 1947-51 and 1982-86 was calculated as 8,919 and 6,05,984, respectively. Overall index shows a positive growth rate during the period under study. Index was 414 during 1952-56 when base was 1947-51. 1972-76 as base year, index calculated for the period 1977-81 was 274. During all these group periods there was overall increase. The percentage change from the previous group period years was plus in nature, except in case of foreign tourists during the periods 1962-66 and 1982-86, when it was—0.14 and—18.32 over the period 1957-61 and 1977-81. These minus signs appeared mainly due to the Indo-China war in 1962, Indo-Pak war in 1965 and terrorism in eighties. Five years period of 1982-86 produced quite different results. This all was due to growing terrorism and such other reasons. Overall index was 111 for this period when base was 1977-81.

TABLE 5.4

International Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir, its Share in Indian Tourist Market (1980-1987)

Year	*International Tourist Arrivals in India*	*International Tourist Arrivals in J & K State*	*Percentage Share of J & K State in Total Tourist Arrivals in India*
1	2	*3*	*4*
1950	App. 15,000	898	5.99%
1951	App. 16,829	1,246	7.40%
1952	App. 20,000	1,470	7.35%
1953	App. 23,000	2,062	8.97%
1954	App. 31,000	1,760	5.68%
1955	33,269	2,830	8 51%
1956	App. 66,000	7.012	10.62%
1957	App. 81,000	5,846	7.22%
1958	92,202	6,540	7.09%
1959	1,09,464	10,866	9.93%
1960	1,23,095	11,187	9.09%
1961	1,39,804	13,214	9.45%
1962	1,34,360	12,681	9.44%
1963	1,40,821	11,552	8.20%
1964	1,56,673	8,182	5.22%
1965	1,47,900	8,020	5.42%
1966	1,59,603	7,149	4.48%

(*Contd*).

TABLE 5.4 (*Contd.*)

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1967	1,79,565	10,428	5.80%
1968	1,88,820	10,946	5.79%
1969	2,44,724	13,007	5.32%
1970	2,80,821	15,733	5.60%
1971	3,00,995	15,240	5.06%
1972	3,42,950	17,041	4.97%
1973	4,09,895	20,017	4.88%
1974	4,23,162	19,299	4.56%
1975	4,65,275	22,214	4.73%
1976	5,33,951	38,078	7.13%
1977	6,40,422	54,233	8.47%
1978	7,47,995	59,323	7.93%
1979	7,74,781	55,680	7.28%
1980	8,00,150	46,026	5.75%
1981	8,53,148	43,745	5.13%
1982	8,60,178	42,851	4.98%
1983	8,84,731	41,101	4.65%
1984	8,50,000	36,458	4.29%

Source : Compiled on the basis of information collected from the following officies:

1. Directorate of Tourism, Jammu and Kashmir Govt. Srinagar.
2. Ministry of Tourism, India, New Delhi.

Note : App =Approximately.

Pilgrim Traffic in the State

Most renowned pilgrimages of Vaishno Devi cave and Amarnathji cave attracts thousands of devotees every year. With the increased facilities the number of pilgrims has gone considerably high. Other pilgrimages in the State are numerous but they lack in the sense that no proper data is available. Therefore, discussion here is restricted upto Vaishno Devi and Amarnathji pilgrimages only.

Growth of Pilgrims Traffic to Vaishno Devi Cave

Holy shrine of Vaishno Devi attracts a large number of pilgrims from every nook and corner of the country. Lakhs of devotees visit this holy shrine during the Navaratras festival every year.

Table 5.6 shows the flow of pilgrims to the Vaishno Devi cave, since 1950. It depicts that the flow of pilgrims to the Vaishno Devi shrine in Jammu region has registered a hike of tremendous nature, as only 3,000 pilgrims offered prayers at the shrine in the year 1950 while in 1981 and 1987 12,13,482 and 18,57,975 pilgrims visited the cave respectively. The number of pilgrims has been increasing continuously as between 1950-55 the rate of increase or percentage change was to the extent of 2446.57 percent in 1955 as compared to 1950. Taking 1960 as base year, index for the year 1987 was 1,159 showing an increase of 11.6 times during the period of 27 years. Annual increase of the pilgrims has shown much fluctuations during eighties. In the year 1981 it was recorded only 0.04 percent over the year 1980 which further went down in following year. In 1983 it recorded a plus sign but next year it showed a record negative growth and was registered—21.41 per cent. Since the formation of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board record number of pilgrims are visiting the cave every year. Annual average growth rate for the years 1965 to 1969 was 13.34 percent which went up to 18.86 percent during 1970-74 and came down to 14.32 percent and 1.52 percent during 1975-79 and 1980-84 respectively. Diminishing growth rate suggests that the facilities provided were inadequate for

TABLE 5.5

Tourist Arrivals in Valley (1947-81) Five Yearly Movements

Years Group	*Domestic Taurist*				*Foreign Tourists*			
	Total tourists arrived in 5 years	*Average annual tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage from previous year group*	*Total Tourists arrived in 5 years*	*Average annual tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percenatge from previous year group*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
1947-51	29,827	7,457	—	—	5,849	1,462	—	—
1952-56	1,69,370	33,874	454	+354.27	15,134	3,827	207	+107 00
1957-61	2,94,157	58,831	174	+ 73.68	47,653	9,531	315	+214 87
1962-66	3,50,655	70,131	119	+ 19.21	47,584	9,517	100	— 0.14
1967-71	5,44,387	1,08,877	155	+ 55.25	65,354	13,071	137	+ 37.34
1972-76	18,81,582	1,76,316	162	+ 61 94	1,16,699	23,340	178	+ 78.55
1977-81	24,76,272	4,95,254	281	+180 89	2,58,997	51,799	222	+122.03
1982-86	28,18,377	5,63,675	114	+ 13.82	2,11,543	42,309	82	— 18.32

Years Group	*Total Tourists*			
	Total tourist arrived in 5 years	*Average annual tourist arrivals*	*Index*	*Percentage from previous year group*
	10	*11*	*12*	*13*
1947-51	35,676	8,919	—	—
1952-56	1,84,504	36,901	414	+313.73
1957-61	3,41,810	68,362	185	+ 85.26
1962-66	3,98,239	79,648	117	+ 16.51
1967-71	4,63,660	92,832	116	+ 16.43
1972-76	9,98,231	1,99,645	215	+115.29
1977-81	27,35,279	5,47,054	274	+174.01
1982-86	30,29,920	6,05,984	111	+ 10.77

Notes : 1. (+) sign shows increase whereas, (—) sign shows decrease.
2. Group means five yearly class interval.
3. Index here has been calculated by adopting the preceding year group as base year.
4. In the group 1947-51 total of four years has been taken due to non-availability of data for the year 1948, therefore, total of this group has been divided by 4 to get its average.
5. Approximation has been done where needed.

TABLE 5.6

Pilgrim Traffic to Vaishno Devi Cave (1950-1987)

Year	*Total number of pilgrims annually*	*Index (base year 1960)*	*Percentage change annually*	*Average annual growth rate*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1950	3,000	1.87	—	—
1955	76,397	47.67	+2446.57%	
1960	1,60,264	100	+109.78%	
1965	2,12,300	132	+32.47%	13.34%
1967	2,30,500	144	+8.57%	
1968	2,87,400	179	+24.69%	
1969	2,51,800	157	—12.39%	
1970	3,30,700	206	+31.33%	18.86%
1971	3,21,900	201	—2.66%	
1972	3,71,300	232	+15.35%	
1973	4,53,000	283	+22 00%	
1974	5,81,200	363	+28 30%	
1975	6,20,013	387	+6.68%	14.32%
1976	7,03,429	439	+13.45%	
1977	8 15,517	509	+15.93%	
1978	8,81,812	550	+8.13%	
1979	11,24,514	782	+27.52%	
1980	12,12,958	757	+7.87%	—1.52%
1981	12,13,482	757	+0.04%	
1982	11,88,855	742	—2.03%	
1983	12,83,255	801	+7.94%	
1984	10,08,476	629	—21.41%	
1985	14 85,982	927	+47.35%	+18.61%
1986	13,94,795	870	—6.14%	
1987	18,57,975	1159	+33.21%	

Source : Table compiled from the data supplied by Directorate of Tourism, J & K Govt. Srinagar.

Notes : 1. (+) sign shows increase, whereas, (—) sign shows decrease.
2. 1960 is base year for index.
3. Approximation done where needed.

pilgrims during the peak seasons. With the formation of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board and increased facilities annual average growth for the years 1985-87 has gone up to 18.61 percent.

Growth of Pilgrims Traffic to Amarnath ji Shrine

Each year on the day of 'Sawan Puranmashi' (full moon night) in the month of 'Shravan', thousands of Hindu pilgrims gether before the Amarnathji shrine in the picturesque liddar valley in Kashmir to offer their prayers to Lord Shiva.

It is difficult to say when this pilgrimage first started but it certainly dates back to hoary past. In an account of the pilgrimage in Rajtarangani, 'Kalhana', the great chronicler says that it was performed even earlier than 1,000 B.C. in the time of King Nara. The cave (Gupha) was discovered by one Rishi (Saint) who obtained 'Chhari' from Lord Mahadeva. This 'sceptre' is annually carried to the cave by the Mahant on Raksha Bandhan.

The flow of pilgrims to Amarnathji Shrine has been increasing continuously over the period of time as is depicted in the Table 5.7. The table depicts certain ups and downs in the flow of pilgrims to this holy cave. Though only 4,271 pilgrims visited the shrine in 1963 the number went upto 96,055 during 1988. Index raised to 2,246 in 1988 being 1963 as base year. Annual change shows both plus (+) and minus (—) signs during the period of twenty five years. Decrease in the pilgrim traffic was noted only during the war times and terrorism. Annual average growth rate for the periods 1964-1968, 1969-1973, 1974-1978, 1979-1983 and 1984-88 was about 19.80 per cent, 15.47 percent 42.63 per cent, 8.62 percent, and 79.22 per cent, respectively.

Winter Tourism and Tourism in Ladakh Region

Developement of winter sports at Gulmarg and the special features of landscape and culture in Ladakh and Kargil have become important sources of attraction to tourists. The inflew of visitors for winter sports at Gulmarg has been rising from year

TABLE 5.7

Pilgrim Traffic to Shri Amarnathji Cave (1963-1988)

Year	*Total number of pilgrim annually*	*Index 1963=100 (base)*	*Percentage change annually*	*Average annual growth rate*
1	2	3	4	5
1963	4,271	100	—	
1964	5,720	134	+33.93%	+19.80%
1965	6,865	161	—20.02%	
1966	6,219	146	—9.41%	
1967	8,386	196	+34.84%	
1968	8,776	205	+4.65%	
1969	8,258	193	—5.90%	—15.47%
1970	8,617	202	+4.35%	
1971	5,648	132	—34.46%	
1972	4,301	101	—23.85%	
1973	3,548	83	—17.51%	
1974	6,484	152	+82.75%	+42.63%
1975	9,843	230	+51.80%	
1976	6,300	148	—36.00%	
1977	12,200	286	+93.65%	
1978	14,757	346	+20.96%	
1979	16,785	393	+13.74%	+8.62%
1980	20,000	468	+19.15%	
1981	26,000	608	+30.00%	
1982	25,000	585	—3.85%	
1983	21,021	491	—15.92%	
1984	9,483	222	—54.89%	+79.22%
1985	42,000	982	+342.90%	
1986	51,000	1,192	+21.43%	
1987	52,000	1,216	+1.96%	
1988	96,055	2,246	+84.72%	

Source : Table compiled on the basis of data supplied by the Directorate of Tourism, J & K Govt. Srinagar.

Note : 1. Year 1963 has taken base for index.
2. Approximation done where needed.
3. (+) sign shows increase, whereas (—) sign shows decrease.

to year but fell sharply during 1984-85.The grbund was regained to a great extent in 1985-86. Share of foreign tourists is still very poor (Table 5.8).

Ladakh has been attracting only the foreign tourists. About 13,895 foreigners landed in the lofty Himalayas free from the cultural, environmental and atmospheric pollution. Number of tourists visiting Ladakh has shown a decline in the reference year over the previons year (Table 5.9)

Facilities for Tourists in the State

Tourist, who is out from his place on his travel trip wants a home away from his home. He leaves his place with dual motives. He wants to quench his aesthetic thirst as well as his basic physiological needs at minimum cost in maximum luxurious environment. A tourist is a 'tired saint' having left his home in search of eternal truth and after day's search, when he is back wants complete rest in most pleasant surroundings. Modern tourist having a limited time at his disposal wants to see the whole world within the shortest time. He needs speedy transport, laxurious lodging, excellent boarding places, intelligent guidance, exotic shopping and above all a cordial and hospitable attitude of people of recipient place. This is what a guest expects from his host. His expectations increase manifold especially when he is a paying guest.

Adequate facilities provided by the host State enables it to attract more and more tourists. Analysis shows a positive high correlation between the increased facilities provided and the number of tourist inflows in the State. Therefore, here we are discussing in brief the facilities provided by the State to tourists.

Transport Facilities

Transportation in the modern world is the life blood of human existence. Sophisticated, speedier and efficient means of transportation bring more people from foreign as well as inland, which stimulate the economic development of that place. The State with its varying geographical conditions has the most

TABLE 5.8

Year-wise Gulmarg Statistics

Year	*Period*	*Home*	*Foriegn*	*Total*
1981-82	1-12-81 to 31-12-81	2,172	298	2,470
	1-1-82 to 31-1-82	1,166	524	1,690
1982-83	1-12-82 to 31-12-82	7,663	748	8,411
	1-1-83 to 31-1-83	2,149	359	2,508
1983-84	1-12-83 to 31-12-83	2,316	686	3,002
	1-1-84 to 31-1-84	2,474	741	3,215
1984-85	1-12-84 to 31-12-84	1,822	169	1,991
	1-1-85 to 31-1-85	851	291	1,142
1985-86	1-12-85 to 31-12-85	3,982	472	4,454
	1-1-86 to 31-1-86	2,125	440	2,565

Source : Compiled from information from Depratment of Tourism, J & K Govt.

TABLE 5.9

Statistics of Foreign Tourists Who Visited Ladakh Region (1977-1987)

Year	*No. of Tourists*	*Index (1977=base)*	*Percentage change annually*
1977	7,984	100	—
1978	8,622	108	(+)7.99
1979	9,706	122	(+)12.57
1980	12,830	161	(+)32.19
1981	10,731	134	(—)16.36
1982	12,786	160	(+)19.15
1983	12,933	162	(+)1.15
1984	11,789	148	(—)8.85
1985	12,836	161	(+)8.88
1986	15,161	190	(+)18.11
1987	13,895	174	(—)8.35

Source : Compiled from information supplied by Directorate of Tourism Department J & K Govt.

sophisticated mode of air transport. In many parts of the State which are inaccessible man still is the beast of burden. Yaks and goats render a helping hand to man in carrying loads in many parts. So much so that till the first half of preceding century there was no wheeled traffic in Ladakh. Yet there are many places where man has to welcome the arrival of automobile transport. Bridle paths are found in many mountainous parts of the State. In brief, the territories of the State are still in all stages of development of transport from human agency (porters), to pack and draught animals like mules, donkeys, horses, bullocks, yaks and roadways, railways and airways.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir was lacking in many ways to provide the transportation facilities before its merger with the country. Jhelum valley road, the Banihal Cart Road and the Gilgit road were the only roads worth the name. After Pakistani invasion in the year 1947, the State was placed in a strategic position and road construction got priority in the development of the State. By the end of 1956 the State had about three thousand Kilometers of roads of all types. In the kilometers. 1970-71 year 1965-66 the road length in the State went upto 4,798 year recorded a total road length of 6,101 kilometer doubling the figures of 1956. In the year 1972-73 this length rose to 6,885 kilometers and to 7,315 kilometers in 1974-75. Road length will further rise to 9,577 kilometers in the year 1989-90. Besides this, certain other departments in the State maintain thousands of kilometers of surfaced and unsurfaced roads.

Leh the capital town of Ladakh has been linked by road with Srinagar. On the other hand the extension of Hindustan Tibet Road has also linked Ladakh with Simla. Leh-Mandi Road is an other link in the recent years. But very often during rains and snowfall the roads are blocked in the State. Maintenance of roads is a difficult problem because of the nature of terrain, snowfall and heavy rains in some parts of the State.

Number of buses has been increased considerably during the last decade. The State had 813 buses/minibuses in 1971 and 5,500 in the year 1986 which Shows an increase of 677 percent. Almost, every mean of transportation has shown similar type of growth (Table 5.10). Both public and private transport fleet operates in the State. State Road Transport Corporation plays a vital role, which has complete control over the passanger transportation (buses) between Jammu-Srinagar and Srinagar-Leh. Corporation maintains all sorts of buses, right from Air-conditioned deluxe coaches to C class buses. The buses besides playing within the State frontiers also reach the important towns of the adjoining States. Jammu is linked with Pathankot, Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Simla, Dharmshala, etc. through a regular bus service.

Water transport is restricted only in the Kashmir region. In

TABLE 5.10

Road Transport Public and Private Transport Fleet

S. No.	*Kind of Vehicles*	*31.3.71*	*31.3.78*	*31.3.79*	*3.3.80*	*31.3.83*	*31.3.84*	*313.85*	*31.3.86*
1.	Buses/Mini Buses	813	2,117	2,312	2,410	4,598	4,799	5,047	5,500
2.	Trucks	1,982	4,392	5,146	6,142	9,198	9,801	10,312	11,038
3.	Private Cars/St. Wagons	1,828	3,412	3,905	4,411	6,070	6,701	7,641	8,579
4.	Motor Cycles/Scooters	1,305	10,248	11,334	12,661	17,699	20,258	23,005	26,448
5.	Jeeps	4	1,859	2,118	2,289	3,195	3,457	3,766	3,932
6.	Auto Rikshaws/Tempo	97	610	822	1,762	2,109	2,405	2,378	2,798
7.	Tractors	17	867	1,095	1,287	1,912	2.088	2 212	2,345
8.	Taxis	489	1,205	1,514	2,129	2,535	2,712	2,779	2,920
9.	Trailors	—	91	24	33	132	157	172	178
10.	Others	61	79	183	238	485	552	686	817
	Total	6,592	24,870	28,453	33,361	47,933	52,930	57,998	64,555

Source : "Digest of Statistics 1985-86" Directorate of Economics and Statistics Planning and Development, Jammu and Kashmir Government, P. 205.

the valley it is further restricted to the Jhelum river between Khanabal to Baramulla and in lakes. Jhelum river is navigable between these two points only. There are three kinds of boats in the valley. Firstly, there are house-boats meant for residential purposes of the tourists. Then there are Shikaras used for carrying passengers from one place to the other. Lastly there are 'Doongas' which are used for carrying passengers and goods. They are used for residential purposes also by the local population.

Jammu, was linked with Sialkot (now in Pakistan) before 1947, by way of rail road. In the wake of Pakistani aggression in 1947 this link was cut off. After that Amritsar-Pathankot rail route was extended to Kathua. Oniy about six kilometers rail road was in the State territory. Jammu was again on the railway map on October 2, 1972 after a lapse of 25 years when railway link was established between Jammu and Pathankot. Now trains directly reach Jammu from metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. To extend this rail road to Udhampur, work is under progress.

The two air-fields one at Satwari (Jammu cantonment) and the other at Demodar, Karawa (Srinagar) were used by the Maharaja for landing his aeroplane. It was in the year 1945 that regular air traffic started and use was made of these two air-fields for other aeroplanes. After merger with Indian Union air-services had considerably increased. Now, Jammu, Srinagar and Leh receive Boing Jet services. During the peak season Air Bus services operates between Delhi and Srinagar. Plan to start Air Bus service to Jammu is in active consideration of government.

The intending tourists may fly to Srinagar, Jammu city and Leh directly from Bombay, Amritsar and Chandigarh. From Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, Indian Air-lines flights are conveniently timed to enable the tourists to land at Srinagar, Jammu and Leh the same day during the summer season. There is Vayudoot service between Ja mmu-Ludhiana Jammu-Katra-Sanji Chhat and Jammu-Rajouri. More places are being considered to be placed on Air-map.

There are daily train services direct from Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Delhi. The train services terminate at Jammu (Tawi). From Jammu there are buses to take the tourists to Srinagar within 10-12 hours. Taxi cars are also available easily. The tourist can also travel upto Leh by Jeep covering the 432 Kms. long journey in about 35 hours. For sojourn in Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh regions, the tourists may board the buses or cars available in their respective headquarters for the purpose which ply between them and tourist resorts daily.

Accommodation Facilities

The term accommodation is a comprehensive term including all the facilities used for the 'sojourn' of a traveller such as hotels, motels, camping sites, paying guest accommodation, private residential accommodation, hostels, dormitories, etc. The State provides all types of accommodation for the sojourn of any class, right from the affluent class to the most economic class. All the important cities, hill stations and tourist resorts in the State have accommodation facilities, whether it is in the form of inns or in the form of five star hotels. Kashmir offers the unique accommodation facilities in the form of floating 'House Boats', which have their own charm. The number of house boats was 825 in 1985-86.

The bed capacity in the State at the end of the year 1978-79 was 14,268. During the year 1979-80, the bed strength has gone up by about 10,000 beds. Srinagar alone accounts for about 4,500 beds followed by 3,500 beds at Katra. Similarly, at other centres bed capacity has substantially increased during the last one and a half decade. In the Seventh Five Year Plan it was envisaged to enhance the tourist accommodation from the existing leved of 32,000 to 40,000. In the year 1987-88 total bed capacity both in private and public sectors was 36,430.

Shopping Facilities

Shopping is one of the important pastimes of a visitor. In some of the countries such as Hongkong or Behrain, it is often the single most important activity of a visitor. The State provides a number of souvenirs to a tourist. Shopping facilities are extended in both private as well as public sector. In Srinagar 1,029 shops have been registered by the Department of Tourism for sale of notified handicrafts and other items. As many as 17,458 shops were registered in April 1981 with Srinagar Municipal Committee for various trades. The State is well known round the globe for its renowned handicrafts acclaimed for their excellence. Government Emporium scattered throughout the State house the best of such pieces of handicrafts selling them to the tourists at reasonable prices.

Cuisines Facilities

The State serves to visitors all types of dishes, intercontinental, continental or specified Chinese, Indian. Mughal or Kashmiri dishes are served in almost all reputed hotels, restaurants and houseboats.

Entertainment

Son'et Lumaire at historical "Shalimar Garden is an entertainment in itself. Nagin Club and other such clubs, (as 'Pahalgam Club') are some of the popular places of entertainment for the tourists. Prohibition has no place in the State thus, enabling the tourists to sojourn luxuriously. Often the cultural programmes for the entertainment of tourists are organised with the cooperation of the State Information Department and State Academy of Art, Culture and Languages. These programmes comprise of folk songs, folk msuic, qawwalies, ghazals, reuf songs, sofiana, drama and dances, depicting the State's rich historical heritage. Private hotels also provide special programmes of entertainment at different occasions. Special entertainment arrangement can also be made on demand. Cinema theatres are one of the major entertainment in the State. Riding on ponnies, slikaras, etc. provide other means of entertainment. Bagh-E-Bahu in Jammu region is a upcoming entertainment place for tourists.

Guidance Facilities

A net work of tourist offices spread over the State and at Pathankot, New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar, and Ahmedabad as well provide adequate guidance advice and help to the tourists.

On the other hand in private sector travel agency plays an important role in providing guidance in the State. There are more than hundred of registered travel agencies in the State.

6

Tourism Under Plans

Although tourism in the State is an age old phenomenon but nothing significant was done towards the promotion of tourism activities in the State during ancient and medieval period. Even during the modern period, before the State entered into planning period, tourism industry in the State remained unaccounted. It was only after the dawn of independence that our democratic rulers thought in terms of re-constructing the entire country through proper Five Year Planning launched in 1951.

First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)

In the First Five Year Plan a provision of 3.99 percent (Rs. 50.86 lakhs) of total outlay of Rs. 1,274.15 lakhs was made available for the development of tourism in the State, about 91.45 per cent of which was utilized by the State Tourism Department for the development of different tourism projects and schemes (Table 6.1). During the same period the State attracted more tourists form different parts of the world as well as from the country. Though the State attracted 51,025 tourists by the end of the plan as compared to 6,783 tourists in the year 1950, yet it was not an appreciable number, if seen in context of merits of State's tourism products. It may be pointed out that during this period the State lacked, sound tourism planning, super-structure, infrastructure and tourism marketing.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-1961)

During this plan an outlay of Rs. 3392.07 lakhs was made, out of which Rs. 95 lakhs i.e., 2.80 percent was provided for the development of tourism in the State, an increase of 86.79 percent over the previous plan. But the department completed all its projects and development schemes by spending only 54.40 percent of the outlaid money for this purpose. Which shows low utilization ratio. Still there was an unprecedented hike of tourist traffic, which was recorded as 92,456 by the end of this plan as compared to 64,353 in the year 1956.

Figure of 92,456 seems to be very attractive when seen against the figure of 3,746 tourists in the year 1949. The figure could have been much more attractive if Government had taken the tourism plan in its true spirit. But it remained a dream, because the department to tourism seemed to be careless in performing its duties, which is very much clear from the low utilization of funds provided in the plan.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)

Third Five Year Plan of Jammu and Kashmir State contained a total outlay of Rs. 7514.44 lakhs of which 1.03 percent (Rs. 77.08 lakhs) was provided for the development of tourism in the State.

Development of tourism was recognized only in this plan as one of the major potential source for multiplying employment opportunities for the inhabitants of the poor and backward State. Hence, it was clearly decided that to have a well organised tourist trade, all the tourist spots should be fully developed and easily approachable. There should be well developed means of transportation and communication, linking all the tourist resorts with the capital of the State. All the amenities like suitable accommodation, hygienic and delicious cuisine, guiding facilities and adequate commodities especially the State's renowned handicrafts be made available to them at reasonable prices, and so on and so forth.

All remaining works in the preceding plans were completed during this plan. This plan started new work to provide better amenities to the tourists. Thus, the completion of this plan consolidated the development of tourism in the planned democratic set up of the State.

A number of tourism projects that were completed and were under execution during this plan accounted for expenditure of a sum of Rs. 49.98 lakhs (64.84% of outlay) during the whole plan period. Though the State Government by providing more outlay in this plan, reaffirmed its belief in the tourism development ensuring maximum economic advantages, but again there was underspending as compared to the plan outlay which itself indicates the ignorance of tourism officials of the government

indicates the ignorance of tourism officials of the government

about the need of economic growth through tourism in the State during the plan period.

Annual Plans (1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69)

Third Five Year Plan was succeeded with three successive Annual plans during the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, due to the unprecedented conditions prevailing in the country immediately after the Indo-Pak war in 1965. Five year planning was suspended for the time being.

The First Annual Plan (1966-67) provided a total outlay of Rs. 1966.01 lakhs of which 1.48 percent (Rs. 0.29 lakhs) was made available for the development of tourism. For the first time a record utilization of 99.48 percent was noticed during this annual plan. On seeing the expenditure during this plan the government raised the total outlay for development of tourism to Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the Second Annual Plan (1967-68). The government officials failed to utilize this amount and were able to utilize only 58.04 percent of the outlay. Carelessness of officials again showed its ugly face. On noticing the low utilization of funds in the Third Annual Plan (1968-69) there was no increase in the outlay for tourism development and was kept upto Rs. 45.00 lakhs, which was 2.07 percent of the total outlay during the plan period for all development purposes. Once more the Department of Tourism failed badly, in utilizing the funds provided during the plan period. For all tourism development schemes in the State an expenditure of Rs. 7.13 lakhs was made which was only 15.84 percent of the total outlay.

Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)

For the first time in the history of the State, a concrete strategy was chalked out in the draft of Fourth Five Year Plan for the steady and sound development of tourism which was directed to build up sure and stable super-structure and infra-structure designed to provide basic amenities and facilities for a happier, longer and comfortable stay of visitors in the State, thereby aiming to attract 2,50,000 of tourists per year by 1974. For the attainment of this goal, an estimated allocation of Rs. 10 Crores was required. Due to over all constraints on resources, the outlay on tourism in the Fourth Five Year Plan was earmarked to the tune of Rs. 370 lakhs (2.34% of the total outlay). The ultimate objective set forth was the building up of tourism on industrial pattern so that it may contribute in the task of the mitigation of unemployment problem due to its labour intensive character and may shower the fruits of prosperity over a large number of people dependant on tourist trade directly or indirectly.

Though the Fourth Five Year Plan contained an outlay of Rs. 3.70 crores for whole five year period but the anticipated expenditure on the construction of rest houses at important places, survey of new development schemes, development of tourist resorts, development of ancient monuments, arrangement of better facilities for the pilgrims of Vaishnodevi and Amarnathji etc. was calculated to be round about Rs. 490.90 lakhs. For the first time the expenditure exceeded the outlay. At the end of this plan, the position of available accommodation for tourists in the public sector in the State was 6,417 beds as against 7,000 beds proposed in the draft of the plan. Inspite of the over spending during the plan period, tourist target could not be attained just on account of wrong tourism planning, lack of fine financial planning, absence of scientific tourism marketing campaign and backward tourist facilities.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)

The approach in tourism during this plan was to provide integrated growth of important tourism centres and dispersal of facilities so that the benefits of this industry could be shared in various areas rather than being limited to the traditional places like Srinagar, Pahalgam and Gulmarg. The shift in the field was in the recognition of the fact that tourism is not an end in itself. Emphasis was placed on the development of infrastructure rather than special facilities for tourists alone or providing subsidies in one from or the other. It was felt that tourism has an important place in the economic life of the State and expansion of tourism directly leads to increased activity in many sectors of the economy and generation of employment. Due to coming into operation of the faster means of communication the flow of foreign tourists visiting the State was expected to increase at a rapid pace. It was proposed to promote tourism in a way that provides maximum economic advantages to the State. The improvement in facilities,—quality of services and infrastructure was promoted in such a way that private capital is invested in this sector in a big way. Therefore, the field of activity in this plan was directed towards:

(a) the implementation of master plans (prepared during the Fourth Five Year Plan)
(b) Stabilizing and improving the infrastructure already provided.
(c) developing infrastructure in more areas.

It was decided to give a concrete shape to master plans prepared during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the consultation of Town planners. It was further stressed in the plan to provide infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water supply at different places like Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Kokernag, Daksum, Yusmarg, etc. Tourist resorts such as Bungas, Lolab—valley, Shikargah, water lakes area in Kashmir province and Patnitop, Sanasar, Tatapani in Jammu division which were ignored during the past plans were put on priority for their development. This was done in expectation to stagger the tourist traffic in the valley and ensure the stay of tourists for a longer period at places other than the main tourist resorts and disperse economic advantages flowing from tourism over wider areas.

In an attempt to attract 5,00,000 tourists per year by the end of this plan, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs was provided for the development of tourism in the State. Plan ended with the result in the construction, modernisation and renovation of the certain number of hotels, dak bungalows, rest houses, tourist hostels, huts, tourist bungalows, cafetarias, restaurants in and around good number of tourist resorts throughout the State. Construction of new roads and improvement of the existing roads connecting different health resorts with Srinagar were also completed. In order to make the State a year round tourist destination, certain phases of Gulmarg winter sports project were completed. During the plan period Ladakh was thrown open to the tourists and all sorts of facilities were arranged for the tourists on their way to Leh. An international Convention complex was also launched at Srinagar to develop "Convention Tourism" in the State. Publicity campaigns in and outside the State were intensified and the post of Commissioner of Tourism was created to head the State's Department of Tourism.

As a result of this, more and more tourists poured into the State. The number of tourist traffic touched the figure of 4,42,040 in the year 1977 as compared to 1,67,619 in the year 1974. Tourists number was still meager as compared to the tourist products of the State. After the election in 1977 a new Sixth Five Year Plan (Rolling Plan) was drafted which became operative from April, 1978, for the country which was divided into Annual Rolling Plans. Consequently, the State's plan was also changed in the light of the guidelines given by the Central Planning Commission.

This Sixth Five Year Plan had main basis of tourism development in the State with the implementation of Master Plans already prepared for as many as 12 tourist resorts, the adhoc development of new tourist resorts, development of parks and gardens, trekking programmes, organisation of publicity incentives to private sector and share capital to Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited, etc. The proposed outlay for all these schemes was 25.27 crores. Again after the election in 1980, a new Sixth Five Year Plan was prepared by the new Government.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

For the first time the State government prepared a detailed draft with minute details and directions for the development of tourism. It was realised that tourism is one of the biggest and the most important industries of the State in which a fairly large number of people are involved directly and indirectly. By sustained and imaginative publicity programmes, the tourist traffic had increased considerably and in the years to come, it was hoped to maintain an annual growth rate of 20 percent in the traffic. For such large number of tourist—arrivals, it was imperative to have adequate infrastructural facilities laid down. Therefore, the plan was formulated to enable the vast number of incoming tourists to be dispersed to different points in the State so that the pressure on the already known and popular resorts is lessened, which would also help in the economic development of the new areas, thus thrown open.

The plan provided for the opening of new tourist resorts such as Lowoosa-(Bungus valley), Chandigam (Lolab valley), Watlab, Athwatoo, Tral, Bijbehars, Bhadarwah, Simthan, Surinsar, Aharbal, Kungwattan, Kheg, Doodpathri, Kishtwar, Purmandal, etc., where necessary infrastructure was planned in the shape of tourist bungalows, huts and other allied facilities. As in these places, if right type of accommodation, infrastructure and entertainment facilities were provided the tourist traffic to the State was expected to grow at a faster pace.

The target to be fulfilled at the end of the plan viz., the tourist arrivals had been set at eight lakh tourists including a sizeable number of foreign tourists. Statistics shows that at the end of the plan viz. in the year 1985 only 5,03,614 tourists entered the State. Arrivals of foreign tourists decreased from 43,745 in the year 1981 to 38,015 in the year 1985, which was not a sizeable number. It was expected that foreign tourist traffic would go up considerably because of the facilities being provided by the Indian Airlines to bring in more tourists in the State and providing Five Star hotel accommodation. Terrorism in—neighbouring State (Punjab) restricted the movement of the tourist traffic during the plan period.

The working group set-up by the government on tourism had also after due consideration reached to the conclusion that infrastructure at other less known places should be provided quickly, so that, the large number of tourist arrivals duiring peak period are dispersed to these resorts. These resorts which have definite tourist potential had already been identified and had minimum infrastructure in the shape of tourist bungalows and rest houses, it was proposed to built other minimum tourist facilities at these places in the first instance, so that, in the near future they were established as fullfledged tourist resorts. The highlights of the Sixth Five Year Plan were:

i) throwing open more areas to the tourists and providing infrastructure at those places for the disposal of the tourists.
ii) to increase the bed capacity in the State from 24,000 to 30,000.
iii) to improve facilities in the infrastructure already provided.

The plan had proposed an outlay of Rs. 2,200 lakhs. The outlay had been proposed, keeping in view the directions/instructions issued by the Planning Commission to complete all the on going schemes during this period. Out of 2,200 lakhs, an amount of Rs.950.70 lakhs had been earmarked, for completion of on-going schemes and an amount of Rs. 598.18 lakhs was for common items such as convention complex, direction and administration, subsidy and incentives to private sector and publicity. Only an amount of Rs. 651.12 lakhs was proposed for essential schemes (new) taken in hand. Total amount kept in the plan for tourism was not again significant. There was no percentage increase as compared to Fifth Five Year Plan. However utilization of funds under this plan was higher and was recorded as 98.78% of the total plan outlay.

The tourist industry under this plan had persistent slump after the record arrival of 6.42 lakh visitors in the valley during 1981. The number declined to 6.04 lakhs in 1982, fell sharply to 4.39 lakhs in 1983 and to 2.29 lakhs in 1984. Arrivals in both categories (viz. home and foreign) came down. The number of home tourists fell by 68% and that of foreign tourists by 18% during the three years. While the decline in the number of home tourists had been a result of the crisis in Punjab, the decline in the inflow of foreign visitors started much earlier viz. after the record figurs of 59.32 thousands in 1978 despite the increased inflow of foreign tourists to the country.

The number of visitors remained low during 1984 particularly after June and very low in November and December. The inflow continued to be thin in January and February, 1985. Improvement started in Murch when the number of arrivals rose to the corresponding level of previous year. The inflow during the subsequent months rose much higher than the corresponding figures for the previous year. The largest number came in the month of May with 0.81 lakh and the smallest in the month of January. The number in 1985 was 5.04 lakhs viz., more than double the previous year's figure.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

The seventh Five Year Plan outlay on the tourism activities has been placed at Rs. 22.50 lakhs, a meager increase of 2.27 percent from previous plan. Tourism regarded as a major industry of the State having bearing upon all sectors of the State economy recorded only 1.61% of total plan outlay. However the development of tourist industry is considered one of the important charges on State Five Year Plan. The strategy for development of this important industry under Seventh Five Year Plan includes development of selected un-developed or under-developed areas such as Sonamarg Lolab, Bungas, Aru, Vaishno Devi, Surinsar, some places in Leh and Kargil etc., improvement and expansion of the existing infrastructure in major tourist resorts like Pahalgam, Kulgam Kokernag, Patnitop, Katra, Vaishno Deviji etc. provision and expansion of trekking facilities, development of mountaineering, adventure tourism and winter sports on a large scale, setting up of promotional and publicity activities within and outside the country etc. The major projects include installation of a cable car in Gulmarg/Pahalgam, setting up of a mountaineering institute at Aru, development of facilities allied to convention complex, plantation, creation of a deer park and a bird sanctuary setting up of a tourist reception centre at Udhampur, development of a tourist village at Shapwara at Sonamarg, development of prominent cultural and pilgrimage centres, opening of new tourist offices at Madras, Lucknow and Baglore etc.

Tourism has a significant role in the economic welfare of the people of the State. Seventh Five Year Plan envisaged bold and imaginative tourism development in the State. With the active support of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, a high pressure publicity campaign has been launched to attract large number of tourists.

Under Prime Minister's special Assistance Programme the following schemes are also in progress:

i) Cable Car Project (Rs. 24.00 Crores):
ii) Golf Course (Rs, 4.00 Crores);
iii) Development of Patnitop (1.50 Crores); and
iv) Development of Tourist facilities (Rs. 4.06 Crores).

In the year 1988-89 an expenditure of Rs. 23.59 crores was expected as against the outlay of Rs. 19.00 Crores. Expected tourist traffic was 0.70 lakh foreign tourists and 7.00 lakh domestic tourists as against 0.58 lakhs and 5.64 lakhs, respectively in 1987-88. State again failed to attract the target number of tourists mainly due to floods and terrorism in the State in particular and northern region in general. Total tourist arrival upto 15th November 1988 was 6,67,124 against 6,86,445 during the same period of 1987. While the number of domestic tourists was 6,32,170 in 1987 (Upto 15th November) it decreased to 6,10,528 in 1988 (Upto 15th November).

The Pilgrim traffic is on increase. Upto November, 1988, 18,60,057 pilgrims visited Vaishnodevi shrine as against

18,57,975 lakhs during 1987. Pilgrims to Amarnathji cave have shown continuous increase in the years 1983 to 1988. While the number of pilgrims to Amarnathji cave was 42,000 in 1985, it rose to 51,000 and 52,000 in 1986 and 1987 respectively. The number of these pilgrims went upto a record number of 96,055 in 1988.

With the renewed strategy for tourism to make it a year round activity particularly in the valley which has a good potential for winter tourism several schemes have been taken up in the mid term review of the Seventh plan. Prominent among these are the construction of cable car project at Gulmarg and development of Patnitop in Jammu division as a winter resort. The work on internal Golf Course at Srinagar will continue. The Department of Tourism has also prepared a project for expansion of communication facilities in the State which will be primarily used by the department for reservations etc.

Towards diversification of the holiday resorts, Bungus a splendid and scenic valley in Kupwara district in Kashmir is being developed as a tourist resort. It is proposed in the plan to draw up a project towards an integrated development of the area with special care towards its ecology. In Jammu region Bagh-e-Bhau is being developed as a tourist attraction.

While the State has shown a strategy for development of tourism as a year round activity which will be implemented in an effective manner in the eight plan, the Annual Plan for 1988-89 has been drawn up on the basis of consolidation of existing activities. For the scientific growth and expansion of tourism industry following studies under the plan have been taken:

i) Development of tourist facilities.
ii) Development of travel circuit-Katra, Salal, Mantalai, Patnitop and Sanasar.
iii) Negative aspects of tourism and how best to overcome these.
iv) Tourism potential in Poonch and Rajouri Districts.

It is expected that these studies will enable the State Government to focus on what can be done in coming years and how best tourism in the State could be further promoted. With a vigorous publicity campaign State has fixed a target of 8,00,000 guests during the year 1989-90. Government has recently formed a committee to look into reorganisation of the department, which has remained static during the last two decades.

Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited

A landmark in the history of the State tourism industry was the setting up of the Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited in 1969. A company was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 2.00 crores comprising 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The company was incorporated with the Registrar of Companies, Jammu and Kashmir State.

The main objects for which the corporation has been established are as follows:

1. to run, manage and administer all government hotels and catering establishments as may be notified by the government in a manner as would ensure their economic working.

2. to carry on the business in the State of Jammu & Kashmir or in any part of India, of hotels restaurants, Cafes, taverns, refreshment, rooms, boarding and lodging houses.

3. to establish, construct, lease out or acquire its own hotels, cafes, clubs, restaurants, tourist bungalows, guest houses, house boats and other places for the tourists for boarding and lodging purposes.

4. to organise all inclusive tours by road, rail, sea, air or otherwise, and enter into agreements connected with organisation of such tours;

5. to provide entertainment by way of cultural shows, dances, concerts, cabaretes, ballets, film shows, sports and games, son'et lumire spectacles ond others.
6. to import, purchase, lease, sell and run or otherwise operate cars, cabs, buses, trucks, launches, ropeways, air-crafts, helicopter and other modes of transport.

Besides these main objectives a number of secondary objectives were laid down for the corporation to achieve. The corporation is at present running, administering, managing and maintaining the various tourist establishments located at various places in the State. Most of the objectives remained untouched and unfulfilled for which the corporation came into existence.

The Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation and Tourism Establishments

With the incorporation of the company, the following establishments were transferred for administration and management by the Government;

i) Budhshah Hotel, Srinagar.
ii) Lalarukh, Hotel, Srinagar.
iii) Hutments and Cafeteria at Cheshmashahi.
iv) Tourist establishments at Charachinari.
v) Tourist Reception Centre, Srinagar.
vi) Tourist Reception Centre, Jammu City.

Subsequently, the following establishments were also transferred to the corporation for their administration and management.

i) Cafeteria at Nehru Park
ii) Cafeteria at Harwan.
iii) Dak Bungalow at Gulmarg.
iv) Golf Club at Gulmarg.
v) Dak Bungalow at Tangmarg.
vi) Tourist Establishment at Sonalank island.
vii) Hussaini and Nakshbandi Villas.
viii) Lake view cafeteria at Shanker Acharya temple, Srinagar.

TABLE 6.1

Provision Made During the Plans for Tourism Out of Total Outlay and Expenditure Met During the Planning Period in Jammu and Knshmir State

(In Rupees)

Plan	*Total Provision in the Plan (Rs. in lakh)*	*Provision for Tourism in Plan (Rs in lakh)*	*Expenditure done during the Plan on Tourism (Rs. in lakh)*	*Percentage of funds provided for tourism out of total Plan outlay*	*Percentage of funds utilized by the Deptt. of Tourism out of provided Funds*
First Five Year Plan (1951-56)	1,274.15	50.86	46.51	3.99%	91.45%
Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	3,392.07	95.00	51.68	2.80%	54.40%
Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	7,514.44	77.08	49.98	1.03%	64.84%
Annual Plan (1966-67)	1,966.01	29.00	28.85	1.48%	99.48%
Annual Plan (1967-68)	2,025.00	45.00	26.12	2.22%	58.04%
Annual Plan (1968-69)	2,170.00	45.00	7.13	2.07%	15.84%
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	15,840.00	370.00	490.90	2.34%	132.68%
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	36,340.02	885.79	585.34	2.44%	66.08%
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	90,000.00	2,200.00	2,173.23	2.44%	98.78%
Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	1,40,000.00	2,250.00	—	1.61%	—

Source : Different Five Year Plans of J & K State.

Vide order No. 203 TSM of 1988 State Government has transferred all the commercial establishments relating to tourist industry in the State to Tourism Development Corporation from the Directorate of Tourism. The Establishment transferred to the corporation include all the hotels, huts, dak bungalows cafeterias, tourist offices, clubs, tourist bungalows, rest houses, etc. situated at places of tourist importance and which till date were managed and run by the Tourism Department. It also includes all the cafeterias and tourist bungalows etc. situated on Srinagar-Jammu National Highway.

The corporation has also been assigned the task of running package tour for domestic and foreign tourists and operation of tourist coaches within the State.

Henceforth, the tourism Department would be responsible for admininistering the laws, rules, regulations and statutes concerned with the tourism industry. The Directorate would also be charged with the work of creating infrastructure including setting up of tourist facilities in areas where it is not commercially viable for the Corporation. Directorate would also continue with the task of promotional and publicity activities but in this field it would be giving "Close support" to the Corporation. Recreational and adventure tourism has also been left to the Directorate for looking after this field.

7

Economic Effects of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State

In the State where the scope of large scale industrialisation is very limited and the potentialities of agricultural development are also scarce, the role of tourism is immense in the development of the economy. It is a notable source of the State income and foreign exchange. Tourism is an important instrument of employment creation. Being labour-intensive service industry, it has vast potentiality to provide jobs to the people with minimum of investment which may be an added advantage to labour surplus economies. In addition, this advantage is of diversified character. It provides employment to the young and the old, the educated and the uneducated, the skilled and the unskilled, the urban and the rural, and the men and the women. It offers suitable openings to a large number of unemployed persons in different caders and professions such as travel agents, tour conductors, guides, hotel managers, receptionists, clerks, accountants, chefs, cooks, entertainers, porters advertisers, photographers, beauticians, transport operators, artists and many others at different hierarchical positions in an organisation. Tourism as compared to other sectors of the economy creates jobs more easily and more quickly. The wages in this industry are usually higher than in many other industries.

In this chapter effects of tourist traffic on the State's income, contribution of tourism to the State's exchequer through taxes, share of tourism in earning the country's foreign exchange, and direct and indirect employment opportunities created in the different sectors of economy will be discussed.

Income Effects of Tourism in the State's Economy

To note down the income effects of a sector on the economy, one can follow either the income method i.e., the income generated from that sector or expenditure method i.e., expenditure made by different components in that sector. In the present book the second approach will be followed. Since the income effects of tourism are spread over almost all the sectors of the economy, it is difficult to calculate the income effects of tourism by using the first method. Expenditure by a tourist in a sector becomes the income of that very sector in particular and ultimately adds to the gross domestic product of the State.

Formula to Calculate Income of the State Through Tourism

To calculate the income through tourism in the State following formula has been deviced.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Income through} \\ \text{tourism at current} \\ \text{prices in the} \\ \text{reference year} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Per capita} \\ \text{expenditure} \\ \text{by the tourist} \\ \text{at current prices} \\ \text{in the reference} \\ \text{year} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Number of} \\ \text{tourists who} \\ \text{visited the} \\ \text{State in the} \\ \text{reference year} \end{array}$$

Symbolically;

$$ITT = PCE \times N$$

Where, ITT = Income through tourism at current prices;

PCE = Per capita expenditure of tourist at current prices; and

N = Number of tourists in the reference year.

Per capita expenditure by the tourist (PCE) can be calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{Per Capita expenditure by a tourist} = \text{Per day expenditure by a tourist in the State} \times \text{Average stay days of a tourist in the State}$$

Symbolically;

$$PCE = E \times D$$

Where, PCE = Per capita expenditure of a tourist at current prices;

E = Per day expenditure by a tourist in the State; and
D = Average stay days of a tourist in the State.

In this book analysis is based on. (i) the survey conducted by the author in the year 1981 among the tourists who visited the State. (ii) information available from the earlier survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion (IIPO), and (iii) Tourism Department of Jammu and Kashmir Government.

In the year 1987, the tourist influx which poured in the State, comprised 57,573 foreign tourists, 6,64,081 domestic tourists, 16,35,182 Vaishnodevi pilgrims (excluding within the State pilgrims) and 52,000 Amarnathji pilgrims. The average per capita expenditure as estimated for foreign tourists, domestic tourists, Vaishnodevi pilgrims and pilgrims to Amarnathji cave was Rs. 4510, Rs. 1906, Rs. 420 and Rs. 1290 respectively, at current prices of 1987. The total spendings of 57,573 foreign tourists in the State in the year 1987, therefore, amounted to about Rs. 25.97 crores and that of domestic tourists to about Rs. 126.57 crores. The gross contribution made by the foreign and domestic tourists amounted to Rs. 152.54 crores. The contributions made by the pilgrims visiting the Vaishnodevi cave in the form of their expenditure have a profound impact on the economy of the State. The total contribution made by the outside the State pilgrims to this holy shrine in the year 1987 amounted to Rs. 68.68 crores. The pilgrims visiting Amarnathji shrine from outside the State who spend a lot in order to visit the shrine, indeed significantly contribute towards the development of the State's economy. In the year 1987, a contribution of about Rs. 6.71 crores was made. In all the pilgrims to both these caves contributed Rs. 75.39 crores. Taken together tourism in all contributed an amount of Rs. 227.93 crores to the State income.

Table 7.1 depicts the per capita expenditure calculated on the basis of three different surveys at current prices in the years 1970-71, 1972-73, 1981 and 1987. Table 7.2 registered the total income to the State through tourism calculated on the basis of figures given in Table 7.1.

In absolute terms total expenditure by the tourists has considerably gone up from Rs. 8.81 crores in the year 1972 to Rs. 227.93 crores in the year 1987. This increase is apparantely due to high living cost and increased tourist traffic. Per capita expenditure for all tourists and pilgrims at current prices in 1971-72 was Rs. 175.68 which went upto Rs 611.29 in 1981 and further rose to Rs. 946.22 in the year 1987. Taking 1971-72 as base year, index for 1981 and 1987 was 342 and 539, respectively. In the same periods price index went upto 275 and 450 in 1981 and 1987, respectively. If calculated at constant prices as prevailing in 1970-71 the average expenditure per tourist for the years 1981 and 1987, was recorded as Rs. 222.29 and Rs. 210.27, respectively, an increase of Rs. 46.61 and Rs. 34.59 per capita consumption in the years 1981 and 1987 as compared to per capita consumption of 1971. This higher propensity to consume is due to higher standard of living achieved during the past decades. Decrease in 1987 as compared to 1981 is due to the increased Vaishnodevi shrine traffic as compared to other categories of tourists.

From above it may be concluded that with the increase in the overall tourist traffic during the period of seventeen years in the State, per capita expenditure too has increased with higher consumption by the tourists. High propensity to consume is due to the increased per capita income of the tourists. In eighties with flood of electronic gadgets people have started consuming more of such items and thus reducing overall savings of the tourist, leaving a tourist with less amount to spend

TABLE 7.1

(In Rupees)

Survey	*Per Capita Expenditure* *Foreign Tourists*	*Domestic Tourists*	*Pilgrims Vaishno Devi Shrine*	*Pilgrims Amarnath ii Shrine*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Survey Conducted by IIPO for the year 1970-71	838	481	55	292
Survey Conducted by the State Department of Tourism for the year 1972-73	875	486	N.A.(a)	N.A.(a)
Survey Conducted by Author for the year 1981	2,577	1,080	240	737
Estimates From Survey Conducted by Author (1981) for the year 1987	4,510	1,906	420	1,290

Source : Table compiled from :

(i) Survey report of tourist expenditure by the Tourism Department of State Government in 1972-73.

(ii) A survey of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir, by IIPO, New Delhi, 1970-71.

(iii) Survey conducted from the survey conducted by author.

(a) Not available.

during the travel trip. Tourist traffic has increased more than 4.80 times during the last fifteen years which has boosted the State income through tourism by 25.87 times approximately at current prices. Even at constant prices the increase recorded is more than 5.74 times. The annual compound growth rate of tourist receipts is more than the annual compound growth rate of tourist arrivals in the State, which shows that tourist receipts have grown at a faster rate than the tourist traffic.

TABLE 7.2

Total Income from Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir State at Current Prices

(Rupees in Crores)

Tourism Category	*Year* (a) *1972*	 (b) *1974*	 (c) *1981*	 (d) *1987*
Foreign Tourists	1.43	1.69	11.27	25.97
Domestic Tourists	5.22	7.21	65.12	126 57
Pilgrims to Vaishnodevi Shrine	2.04	3.20	24.20	68.68
Pilgrims to Shri Amarnathji cave	0.12	0.18	01.81	6.71
Total	8.81	12.28	102.40	227.93

(a) Per capita expenditure figures taken as calculated by IIPO for the year 1970-71.

(b) Per capita expenditure figures for foreign and domestic tourists have been taken as calculated by Tourism Department of State Government for the year 1972-73. For Vaishnodevi and Amarnathji pilgrims, as calculated by IIPO for the year 1970-71.

(c) Per capita expenditure taken as calculated from author's survey 1981.

(d) Per capita expenditure estimated from author's survey 1981.

At current prices the State income during the decade 1970-71 to 1981-82 has gone up from Rs. 249.59 crores to Rs. 948.20 crores, recording an annual compound growth rate of 11.77 percent. During the same period of 1972-81 income from tourism increased at the annual compound growth rate of 27.80 percent. State's total income at constant prices (1970-71), increased from Rs. 249.59 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 385.61 crores in 1981-82, registering an annual compound growth rate of 3.69

percent during the decade 1971-72 to 1981-82. Whereas, the income from tourism at constant prices (1970-71) increased from Rs. 8.17 crores in 1972 to 37.24 crores in 1981, recording an annual compound growth rate of 16.38 percent. Both analysis based on current as well as at constant prices show that receipts from tourism have grown at a faster rate than the State's total net income.

Tourism income in the State has grown at an annual compound rate of 12.11 per cent during 1981 to 1987 at current prices. Tourist traffic during this period increased at tha annual compound growth rate of 5.33 percent.

The Multiplier Effect on State's Income Through Tourism

There is the well known, 'multiplier effect' by tourist expenditure on the economy. Whereby every unit of money spent on tourism circulates in the economy and thereby brings about an increased area of economic activities leading to the prosperity of the people concerned. The money spent by the tourist, however, is not exhausted in a single stroke. It has been estimated by the tourism experts that it may take 13 to 14 transactions before tourist expenditure disappears, out of which 5 to 6 transactions take place within the first year. The money spent by the tourist goes into circulation and seeps through various channels of the economy such as accommodation, meals, beverages, internal transport, sight-seeing, entertainment, gifts and souvenires, photography, personal care, drugs cosmetics and clothing etc. Thus, the money spent by a tourist circulates through the economy and stimulates it as it changes hands more than three to four times. It creates chain reaction in the economy. For example when a traveller rents a room in a hotel, he contributes initially to the gross earnings of the hotel owner. Part of this hotel revenue will be paid out to hotel employees in the form of wages. These wages will be subsequently spent by the wage-earners, partly at local shops. Again in a turn, a part of shop receipts goes to wholesaler supplying the goods purchased, and part of the wholesaler's earnings goes to manufacturer who probably purchases his materials from another manufacturer and so on and so forth. The development of the tertiary sector of services through tourism is directly beneficial to the primary and secondary sectors by reason of the increased demand stimulated by tourism for the goods and products of there sectors. The constant turnover of the tourist expenditure is known as the 'Multiplier Effect' of tourism.

For finding out the total effect of tourists expenditure on the income of the State, the National Council of Applied Economic Research used the multiplier equation as follows:—

$$K = \frac{1}{S + m}$$

Where S is the marginal propensity to save and m the marginal propensity to import or to spend the income outside the region.

The Council used a tourism multiplier co-efficient of 3.6 to gauge the impact of tourism on the economy of Jammu and Kashmir.

A tourism multiplier co-efficient of 3.2 has been adopted in 'Techno-Economic Survey of Jammu and Kashmir' by National Council of Applied Economic Research. 'Leakages' in the State have been assumed slightly on the high side, because some of the goods and services on which tourists spend have to be imported from outside the State, e.g., foodgrains, butter, cheese, raw materials for certain industrial products, etc.

In Fifth Five Year Plan the State of Jammu and Kashmir assumed a multiplier of 3.5 for the purpose of tourism development.

Tables 7.3 & 7.4 reveal the income generated through tourism in the years 1981 and 1987, when applied the different alternative tourism multiplier, co-efficient of 3.2, 3.5 and 3.6.

In the year 1981-82 State of Jammu and Kashmir recorded a total net income of Rs. 948.02 crores at current prices. As noted above the income generated through tourism in the year 1981 was Rs. 102.40 crores and the gross income generated on

TABLE 7.3

Gross Income Generation by Applying Different Tourism Multiplier

(Rs. in Crores)

Tourist Category	*Income generated through tourism in 1981*	*Multiplier co-efficient for the year 1981*		
		(a) (3.2) multiplier co-efficient used	*(b) (3.5) multiplier co-efficient used*	*(c) (3.6) multiplier co-efficient used*
Foreign Tourists	11.27	36.06	39.45	40.57
Domestic Tourists	65.12	208.38	227.93	234.43
Pilgrims to Vaishnodevi Shrine	24.20	77.44	84.70	87.12
Pilgrims to Amarnathji Shrine	1.81	5.79	6.32	6.52
Total	102.40	327.67	358.40	368.64

(a) Multiplier as adopted by NCEAR in Techno-Economic Survey of Jammu and Kashmir.
(b) Multiplier as adopted by Tourism Department of Jammu and Kashmir State.
(c) Multiplier adopted by NCEAR in "Cost-Benefit Study of Tourism".

the basis of multiplier of 3.5 amounted to Rs. 358.40 crores.

Therefore, Tourism contributed 10.80 percent in the State income (without using multiplier), but the actual contribution may be much more after applying the tourism multiplier co-efficient. Foreign tourists contributed about 1.19 percent, domestic tourists 6.87 percent, Vaishnodevi pilgrims 2.55 percent and Amarnathji pilgrims 0.19 percent.

Estimated total net income of the State for the year 1987-88

TABLE 7.4

Gross Income Generation by Applying Different Tourism Multiplier

(Rs. in Crores)

Tourist Category	*Income generated through tourist in 1987*	*Multiplier co-efficient for the year 1987*		
		(a) (3.2) multiplier co-efficient used	*(b) (3.5) multiplier co-efficient used*	*(c) (3.6) multiplier co-efficient used*
Foreign Tourist	25.97	83.10	90.90	93.49
Domestic Tourists	126.57	405.02	443.00	455.65
Pilgrims to Vaishnodevi Shrine	68.68	219.78	240.38	247.25
Pilgrims to Amarnathji Shrine	6.71	21.47	23.49	24.16
Total	227.93	729.37	797.77	820.55

(a) Multiplier as adopted by NCEAR in Techno-Economic Survey of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Multiplier as adopted by Tourism Department of Jammu and Kashmir State

(b) Multiplier adopted by NCEAR in "Cost-Benefit Study of Tourism".

was Rs. 1686.40 crores and the income from tourism was Rs. 227.93 crores. Therefore, the share of tourism sector in the total income of the State was 13.51 percent, meaning an increased contribution of about 2.71 percent over the period of six years. Increased contribution was due to the increased tourist traffic and the slow development of other sectors of the economy. Contribution in the year 1987 by foreign tourists, domestic tourists, Vaishnodevi pilgrims and Amarnathji pilgrims was 1.54%, 7.51%, 4.07% and 0.39%, respectively.

Contribution of Tourism in Tax Revenues of the State

The tax revenue (in the form of both direct and indirect taxes) flows into the State coffers from the economic activities generated by tourist expenses. For calculating the tax revenue through tourism, it has been assumed that tourism and other sectors of the economy are equally contributing to the State tax revenues, therefore, percentage share of the State tax revenue to the State income in the year 1987 has been calculated.

The State income estimated for the year 1987-88 at current prices was Rs. 1686.40 crores. The estimates of total tax proceed, in 1987-88 was Rs. 311.62 crores. Therefore, the share of tax revenue as percentage of total State income was 18.48. Tourism in the State generated an income of Rs. 227.93 crores during the year 1987; and it has contributed about Rs. 42.12 crores (Table 7.5). Which is about 13.52 percent of the total tax revenue of the State.

Tourism and Foreign Exchange in the State

Foreign exchange which is precious for the development of country is easily earned through international tourism. Foreign exchange earned by the State goes to country's exchequer.

The total income impact of domestic tourism in the State has been more than that of International tourism, the 'additional' income generating effect of a foreign visitor has been more than that of an Indian visitor to the State. A foreign tourist on an average spends more than two times as compared to its counterpart domestic tourist. In the year 1987 State earned foreign exchange of Rs. 25.97 crores through tourism. India as a whole earned Rs. 1,800 Crores of foreign exchange from this sector.

In the year 1981 foreign exchange earned through tourism by the country amounted to Rs. 564.00 crores. The State of Jammu and Kashmir earned foreign exchange of Rs. 11 27 crores in the same year from the same source. Therefore, the State earned approximately 1.44 percent and 2 percent of the total foreign exchange earned through tourism in the year 1987 and 1981, respectively. In 1972-73 State earned about 3 percent of the total foreign exchange earnings through tourism, meaning thereby that there was a decline in the foreign exchange earnings by the State. This decline was due to the consistent decline in the foreign tourists to the State and reduced consumption as compared to other parts of the country.

TABLE 7.5

Tourism and Tax Revenue in the State (1987)

(Rupees in Crores)

S. No.	*Category of Tourists*	*Income Generated from Tourism*	*Tax Revenues from Tourism*
1.	Foreign Tourists	25.97	4 80
2.	Domestic Tourists	126.57	23.39
3.	Foreign and Domestic Tourists	152.54	28.19
4.	Vaishnodevi Pilgrims	68 68	12.19
5.	Amarnathji Pilgrims	6.71	1.24
6.	Vaishnodevi and Amarnathji Pilgrims	75.39	13.93
7.	All Tourists and Pilgrims	227.93	42.12

Expenditure Behaviour of a Tourist

Spending behaviour of a tourist in an economy provides a measure to gauge the impact of tourism on different sectors. Whatever is spent by the tourist in a sector becomes income to that very sector in particular and income of the State as a whole. The sector and place which fascinates tourists more, extract maximum amount out of the tourist spendings.

Table 7.6 shows the tourists expenditure per trip within the State. As indicated in the table, the spendings of a tourist are mainly concentrated over shopping, boarding, lodging and

TABLE 7.6

Breakup of Average Per Capita Expenditure within the State (1981)

Head of Expenditure	*Foreign Tourist*		*Domestic Tourist*		*Tourist-cum Pilgrims*		*Vaishnodevi Pilgrims*		*Amarnathji Pilgrims*	
	Rs.	%	*Rs.*	%	*Rs.*	%	*Rs.*	%	*Rs.*	%
1. Internal Transport	287	11.14	203	18.66	146	14.31	16	6.67	87	11.80
2. Lodging	363	14.09	154	14.15	108	10.59	9	3.75	56	7.60
3. Boarding	566	21.96	235	21.60	237	23.24	29	12.08	149	20.22
4. Shopping	859	33.33	418	38.42	429	42.06	115	47.92	320	43.42
5. Health care	11	0.43	3	0.28	3	0.29	0.34	0.14	6	0.81
6. Photography	6	0.23	16	1.47	15	1.47	10	4.17	8	1.09
7. Travel Agency	408	15.83	15	1.38	5	0.49	340	0.00	8	1.09
8. Entertainment	16	0.62	16	1.47	14	1.37	0.90	0.30	10	1.36
9. Offering	—	—	—	—	19	1.86	32	13.33	3	0.40
10. Miscellaneous	61	2.37	28	2.57	44	4.31	28	11.67	90	12.21
Total	2,577	100.00	1,088	100.00	1,020	100.00	240.24 App. 240	100.00	737	100.00

internal transport. Hence it may be remarked that shopping (mainly handicrafts), accommodation industry, transport industry and restaurants industry bear maximum impact of tourist spendings.

Table 7.7 and 7.8 shows the spendings of tourists and pilgrims in the year 1970-71. The spendings of tourist and pilgrim were mainly spread over shopping, boarding and lodging, internal transport, restaurant and entertainment. The above said tables record that over the period of a decade the tourists spendings pattern has changed very little.

TABLE 7.7

Breakup of Average Per Capita Expenditure Inside the State (1970-71)

Tourists

Head of Expenditure	*Tourists*					
	Indian		*Foreign*		*All Tourists*	
	Rs.	%	*Rs.*	%	*Rs.*	%
A. Boarding and Lodging	191	39.8	275	32.8	210	38.5
B. Restaurants and/ or Entertainment	21	4.3	25	2.9	21	4.1
C. Internal Transport	64	13.4	100	11.9	68	13.1
D. Shopping; total to Handicrafts	197	41.0	428	51.1	223	42.8
E. Miscellaneous	8	1.5	10	1.3	9	1.5
Total	481	100.0	838	100.3	522	100.0

Source : "A Survey of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir" Indian Institute of Public Opinion (IIPO) New Delhi, P. 25.

Employment Effect of Tourism

The varied nature of tourism is such that it is difficult to calculate it effects on the State's general level of employment, still an attempt would be made to calculate the jobs created through tourism in the State.

Tourism generates:

(i) Direct employment or primary employment i.e., the number of job created in various sectors of the State economy through the tourists expenditure at first hand; and

(ii) Indirect employment or secondary employment i.e., jobs created through the demands for goods and services required by directly employed persons.

To calculate the direct employment effects in the State economy, and income-employment ratio for the whole State in the year 1987 would be calculated. It is assumed that income-employment ratio for tourism sector is also same as in other sectors of the economy. Therefore, same ratio has been used to estimate the share of tourism sector in creating the employment in the State. Average income of a worker in the reference year has been calculated to work out the income employment ratio in the State. The following formula has been used for this purpose:

Average Income of a worker in the reference year

$$= \frac{\text{Total Income of the State in reference year}}{\text{Total working force of the State in reference year}}$$

Therefore,

Direct employment through tourism in the State

$$= \frac{\text{Total Income through tourism in the reference year}}{\text{Average income of a worker in the reference year}}.$$

TABLE 7.8

Breakup of Average Per Capita Expenditure Inside the State (1970-71)

Pilgrims

Head of Expenditure	*Pilgrims on way to* *Amarnathji Shrine*	*Vaishnodevi Shrine*
A. Internal Transport	94 (34.56)	N.A. (—)
B. Boarding and Lodging	72 (26 47)	N.A. (—)
C. Handicrafts (Shopping)	61 (22.43)	21 (38.18)
D. Restaurants and/or Entertainment	32 (11.76)	N.A. (–)
E. Miscellaneous	13 (4.78)	10 (18.18)
Total	272 (100.0)	55 (100.0)

Source : Compiled from "A Survey of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir" by Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi, pp. 45-46.

Notes : (i) Figures in paranthesis are percentage of total.
(ii) N.A. stands for Not Available.

Symbolically ;

$$AI=\frac{TSI}{TW}\text{ , and}$$

$$DET=\frac{TIT}{AI}$$

Where ;

AI =Average income of a worker in the reference year.
TSI =Total State Income in the reference year.
TW =Total working force in the reference year.
DET=Direct employment through tourism in the State
TIT =Total income through tourism in the State in reference year.

To calculate the indirect employment effects of tourism in the State economy, 'employment multiplier of tourism' has been used. Indirect employment of tourism was calculated through the following formula:

$$\begin{matrix}\text{Indirect employment} & & \text{Direct employment} & & \text{Employment}\\ \text{through tourism} & = & \text{through tourism} & \times & \text{Multiplier of}\\ \text{in the reference} & & \text{in the reference} & & \text{Tourism in the}\\ \text{year} & & \text{year} & & \text{reference year.}\end{matrix}$$

Symbolically:

$$\text{INDET} = \text{DET} \times K'$$

where,

INDET = Indirect employment through tourism in the reference year.

DET = Direct employment through tourism in the State in the reference year.

K' = Tourism Employment Multiplier.

In addition to the direct employment provided by this predominantly service oriented industry, it further creates additional indirect employment in many other activities such as shops and also induced employment in construction, for the development of tourism. Those directly employed to tourist industry demand goods and services and to sustain this additional demand, more people are employed in production of those goods and services. The extra earnings of those who are employed to satisfy this demand create further demand and in turn employment and so on. This cycle of increased income and employment continues at a declining rate till it is exhausted. This phenomenon is due to 'employment multiplier effect'.

Employment multiplier is associated with the name of Professor R.F. Khan who originated the idea while discussing the favourable effects of public investment on total employment. Prof. Khan expressed the view that an initial increase in original employment leads to a very large increase in the aggregate employment. The employment multiplier is the ratio of total employment (N) to the increase in primary or original employment (N′). It can be expressed K′ (Khan's employment multiplier$=\frac{N}{N'}$ or $N = K'(N')$. In other words K′ shows the total (Primary and secondary) increase in employment divided by the primary increase in employment. Primary or original employment that occurs in investment goods industries leads to an increase in secondary employment which occurs in consumption goods industries. Khan's employment multiplier has been used in our analysis of indirect employment through tourism.

Employment Effects of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

As analysed in the preceding section, the benefits of tourism are widely spread in the economy. When a tourist visits the State his expenses are mainly spread over transport, accommodation, restaurants, purchase of local products i.e., Shopping. The benefits of transport industry are distributed between the air service the bus operators, tongas, taxies, Auto-rikshaws, tempos, Shikaras (boats), pony owners etc., which also maintain the construction industry. Direct employment to cooks, bearers, waiters and other servants is generated in the hotels, restaurants, houseboats, Government rest houses etc. During the peak season an additional employment in bakeries, laundries, entertainment places, retailing trades, tea stalls etc. is generated. Demand for food stuffs, vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, butter, cheese and milk is considerably increased. While making the purchase the tourist also buys local products which support a large number of cottage and small scale industries engaged in making shawls, carpets, embroidery work, gabbas, loies, wooden carvings, woolen, jewellary and paper made articles.

The nature of tourism industry is such that it is difficult to determine its effects on the State's general level of employment. Nevertheless, as a service industry it has capacity to offer employment to a very large number of the people. It should be noted here that tourism offers the jobs not only to those in the trade but also to those who supply tourism industry certain materials such as building materials, food grains, vegetables,

TABLE 7.9

Employment Generated Through Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir during 1987

S. No.	*Type of Tourist*	*Direct Employment (No. of person)*	*Indirect Employment (No. of person)*	*Total Employment (2+3) (No. of person)*	*Percentage of Total*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Foreign Tourists	33,583	38,821	72,404	11.39%
2.	Domestic Tourists	1,63,671	1,89,204	3,52,875	55.53%
3.	Pilgrims to Vaishno Devi Cave	89,719	1,03,715	1,93,434	30.44%
4.	Pilgrims to Amarnathji Cave	8,677	10,030	18,707	2.94%
5.	Total	2,94,743	3,40,723	6,35,466	100%

Notes : 1. For calculating the employment by different types of tourists different sectors, the following formula has been used:

Direct Employment by sector by (x) type of Tourists=

$$\frac{\text{Income generated directly in the sector by(x) type of tourists}}{\text{Income}-\text{employment ratio of tourism}}$$

and,

Indirect employment by (x) type of tourists=

Direct Employment by (x) type of tourists

×Employment Multiplier of tourism.

2. Employment Multiplier of Tourism calculated was 1.156.

fruits, milk products etc. and those who manage the tourism affairs. The Staff of the State's Tourism Departments, Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited and State's Tourist Police belongs to second category.

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2. Employment Multiplier of Tourism calculated was 1.156.

fruits, milk products etc. and those who manage the tourism affairs. The Staff of the State's Tourism Departments, Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited and State's Tourist Police belongs to second category.

Survey report on tourist industry in Jammu and Kashmir shows that State's tourism industry provided direct employment to over 22,000 persons in the year 1972. This direct employment was generated in the enterprises providing basic amenities to the tourists. It involved the carriers, hotels, houseboats, restaurants, tour operators entertainment houses, shikaras, agents and travel agencies etc. All these together constitute the sheet anchor of tourism industry which generated employment opportunities for the musicians, artists hoteliers caterers; waiters, cooks, porters, transporters, tour operators travel executives, tourism experts, drivers and large number of administrative employees.

In addition to the direct employment provided in year 1972, the tourism industry conferred indirect benefits to over 1,00,000 persons.

Cost benefit study of tourism by National Council of Applied Economic Research recorded that the total mid year working force as established by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics for the year 1970-71 was 1,454,859. The income employment ratio worked to 1667.6, which is to say that the creation of one unit of employment was associated with a State income of Rs. 1667.6. The same ratio if applied to income, generated from the tourism sector in 1970, i.e, Rs. 261.29 million and 293.94 million (under the low and high multiplier assumptions respectively) and on that basis the tourism sector has accounted for the employment of about 1,57,000 to 1,76,000 persons in the State.

In the year 1987 the total working force in the State was about 21,80,733. The total income in the same year accounted to Rs. 1686.40 crores. Therefore, the income employment ratio for that year was 7733.18.1 which means that the employment of one person is created through Rs. 7733.18.1 of the State income. Above ratio when applied to income generated from the tourism industry in the State in 1987 Rs. 227.93 crores and on that basis the tourism sector has accounted for the employment of about 2,94,743 persons in the State.

Tourism sector contributed 10.79 percent to 12.10 percent to the total employment generated in the year 1970, under the lower and higher multiplier conditions. There seems to be an increase in the percentage of tourism sector in generation of the employment in the year 1987. Tourism created 13.52 percent jobs directly for the State work force in 1987. In addition to direct employment, about 3,40,723 persons were indirectly employed in the tourism industry. Therefore, in 1987 the tourism industry in the State benefitted directly and indirectly about 6,35,466 persons, which was 29.14 percent of the total work force in the State.

About 5,13,466 more persons were provided employment through the tourism industry during the period of fifteen years, since, in 1972 only 1,22,000 persons were employed whereas in 1987; 6,35,466 persons were engaged. Total number of tourists who visited the State in 1987 was 24,08,836 as compared to 5.01,115 tourists in the year 1972. In the year 1972 tourist employment ratio was 4.11:1, whereas in 1987 it was only. 3,90 1 which means that there was a decrease in the tourist-employment ratio. This decrease was due to the increased per capita expenditure by the different categories of the tourists over a period of fifteen years, indicating that 4.11 tourists received in the year 1972 employed one person in the State and in the year 1987 only 3.90 tourists employed one person. On an average a tourist visiting the State in 1987 was creating the employment for 0.12 persons directly and 0.14 persons indirectly. Therefore, a tourist on an average visiting the State in 1987 was creating total employment for 0.26 persons.

Foreign tourists contributed Rs. 25.97 crores in the total State income in 1987 which resulted in the employment of about 33,583 persons directly and 38,821 persons indirectly. Domestic tourists spent about 126.57 crores in 1987, therefore, domestic tourists employed 1,63,671 persons directly and 1,89,204 persons indirectly. Pilgrims to Amarnathji cave and Vaishnodevi cave spent an aggregate amount of about Rs. 6.71 crores and 68.68 crores in the Year 1987, respectively, on different items. Thus, the employment generated by pilgrims to Amarnathji cave was 8,677 directly and 10,030 indirectly. On the other hand Vaishnodevi pilgrims created jobs for 89,719 persons directly and 1,03,715 persons indirectly.

Therefore, domestic tourists created 55.53 percent of the total employment in the tourism sector. Vaishnodevi pilgrims generated employment for 30.44 percent persons employed in the tourism sector. Foreign tourists made a significant contribution of 11.39 percent to total employment generated in this sector. Pilgrims to Amarnathji cave were able to generate employment for 2.94 percent persons only.

Table 7.10 shows that for creating one direct and 1.5 indirect jobs in the tourism sector, it needs the entry of 1.71 foreign tourists with an average stay of 16.49 days within the State territory. To generate the same amount of direct and indirect employment 4.05 domestic tourists or 18.41 Vaishnodevi pilgrims or 5.99 Amarnathji cave visitors are required to visit the State, with an average stay of 9.83 days, 3.84 days and 13.5 days, respectively.

TABLE 7.10

Average Number of Tourists Required to Create One Direct Job (1987)

S. No.	*Types of Tourists*	*Number of tourists required*	*Number of direct Jobs created*	*Number of indirect jobs created*	*Number of total jobs created*
1.	Foreign Tourists	1.71	1	1.156	2.156
2.	Domestic Tourists	4.06	1	1.156	2.156
3.	Pilgrims to Vaishno Devi Cave	18 41	1	1.156	2.156
4.	Pilgrims to Amarnathji Cave	5.99	1	1.156	2.156

Further Table 7.11 registered that when a foreign tourist visits Jammu and Kashmir with an average stay of 16.49 days, 0.58 jobs are directly created and 0.67 jobs are created indirectly. Domestic tourist with an average stay of 9.13, generates 0.53 jobs directly and indirectly. Where as a visitor with an average stay of 3.84 days to Vaishnodevi cave generates 0.05 direct and 0.06 indirect jobs. Amarnathji cave visitor with an average stay of 13.5 days generates 0.17 direct and 0.19 indirect jobs. Therefore, on an average a visitor to Vaishnodevi cave and Amarnathji cave generate 0.12 and 0.36 jobs directly and indirectly, respectively.

TABLE 7.11

On an Average Direct and Indirect Jobs Created by a Single Tourist (1987)

S. No.	*Type of Tourist*	*Average stay days*	*Number of direct created*	*Number of indirect created*	*Total persons employed*
1.	Foreign Tourist	16.49	0.58	0.67	1.25
2.	Domestic Tourists	9.83	0.25	0.28	0.53
3.	Pilgrims to Vaishnodevi Cave	3.84	0.05	0.06	0.12
4.	Pilgrims to Amarnathji Cave	13.5	0.17	0.19	0.36

Tourism and Employment in Different Sectors of Economy, in Jammu and Kashmir

Employment effects of tourism in some major sectors of Jammu and Kashmir is the subject matter of the following few paragraphs.

Employment in Lodging and Boarding

A single hotel room generates employment for eight people directly or indirectly. The better hotels employ a large number of persons and not vice-versa. "Usually an average sized one star category hotel maintains a staff of seventy to eighty workers (both skilled and unskilled), a two star hotel 100, a three star hotel 120, a four star hotel 150 and a five star hotel 250 in the State of Uttar Pradesh." Which may be applied to Jammu and Kashmir, but the State has very few hotels in Star category.

The author's own survey in Jammu and Kashmir reveals that on an average 5.46 hotel beds employ one person directly, whereas 6.52 seats in a catering place, on an average employ one person directly. In the year 1987-88 the total bed strength in the State was about 36,430. Thus, the direct employment generated in the accommodation industry was about 6,672 jobs. The bed capacity in different categories of hotels is expected to go upto 40,000 during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, meaning an employment for about 7,326 persons directly. Since the data of about total sitting capacity in restaurants is not available, it is thus, difficult to calculate the employment generation in this sector. An idea can be framed that in the year 1985 the hotels and restaurants covered under the shops and Establishment Act in the State were 5036 in number and employing 5,613 persons directly. In the year 1985-86 the total number of houseboats was 825 employing 3,300 persons. Survey conducted by the author shows that there are 7 persons employed on an average in a single houseboat (includes facilities of shikaras). According to this survey the number of persons engaged in this sector would have been about 5,775 persons directly.

Employment in Construction Industry

The indirect impact of tourism on the construction industry is also considerable. Tourism industry calls for the construction of many types of buildings, hotels, guest houses, rest houses, motels, lodges, huts, dak bungalows, residential blocks, youth hostels, houseboats, etc. Thousands of rooms to be built need a huge labour force for construction. Employment is provided to the thousands of labourers, masons, overseers, engineers, technicians, managers, etc. Further employment is generated in the factories where the construction material is manufactured.

Employment in the Transport Sector

Direct employment is generated in this sector through tourism. The State provides rail, road, air and water transport facilities. Besides providing employment directly in transport sector, it generates indirect employment in the automobiles, tyres, petroleum, spare parts and repair industries. Thousands of persons are employed in the construction and maintenance of roads, airports, railway, etc.

In the year 1985-86 there were 785 taxi-shikaras in Srinagar employing 1,570 persons. On an average 2 persons are engaged per taxi shikara. In the water transport much more employment is generated through tourism, because a number of tourists are hiring other types of boats than taxi-shikaras.

Upto March 31st, 1986 there were 64,555 vehicles in the State Transport Fleet. Out of this 5,500 were buses and mini buses, 2,920 taxis and 2,798 autorickshaws and tempos. Between Srinagar and Jammu only the buses of Road Transport Corporation ply, which had a fleet of 835 buses in the year 1985-86 of which on average 600 buses were on road. In the year 1985-86, 6,434 persons were employed in the Corporation and Corporation's earnings in the same year were Rs. 1276.58 lakhs. Therefore on an average each employee was earning Rs. 19841.16. If in the year 1987 total expenditure by all type of tourists was taken and above ratio applied the employment generated in the transport sector through tourism could be worked out.

Employment in Shopping and Other Sectors of the Economy

As noted in the preceding section that the handicrafts were dominating the shopping sector. A large number of labour force is engaged to cater the needs of tourists in this sector.

Direct jobs are also generated for those working with Tourism Department of Jammu and Kashmir Government and

Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation. About 450 persons were working with Corporation in 1987. In tourism Department about 700 persons were directly employed in the year 1986.

In Kashmir valley about 2,412 labourers were working for the development of tourism. In valley there were 1,451 riding ponnies, 1,495 pack ponnies, 57 dandies and 27 pito's. So, tourism was not only generating jobs for human labour force but also for the animal labour force.

In the State there are number of travel agencies who have registered themselves with Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Department. As calculated, on an average 9 persons were directly engaged in a travel agency, thus, employing a large number of persons in this sector. Number of the persons were engaged in the entertainment activities also.

Finally, it may be concluded that tourism in the State is a dominant factor in providing the jobs to the working force. Tourism being a highly labour-intensive industry is helping the State to reduce the pressure of labour force on a single economic activity. With its diversified characteristics it is creating jobs in the different sectors of the economy. Tourism industry in the State employed about 2.94 lakhs persons directly and about 3.40 lakhs persons indirectly in the different sectors of economy.

8

Problems and Suggestions

In contrast to State's countless tourist attractions, a small percentage of tourists visit the State. A very small percentage of foreign tourists visiting India, enter the State. Growth rate is not stable and fluctuations are greater, sometimes showing minus sign. Domestic tourism also shows a declining growth rate. What stops these potential tourists to enter the State ? Why the immense scope offered by the State for the development of tourism remained unexploited.

These pertinent questions find their answers in the problems faced by the tourism industry in the State. The percentage share of tourism in the aggregate income of the State has been quite substantial. About twenty-eight percent of working force in the State is engaged in the tourism industry directly or indirectly. However, in a labour surplus and resource—poor economy, such as that of Jammu and Kashmir, where the possibilities of development of other sectors are relatively limited, tourism with its remarkable and enormous potential for its development, requiring no additional supply of scarce and specific factors of production to any large extent, can place the State in a better position on the economic map of the country. In the present chapter an attempt will be made to identify the problems faced by the tourism industry in the State in the process of its smooth and speedy development. Further more few possible suggestions to improve the lot of tourism industry will be recorded.

1. Management Problems

The story of the State tourism industry is the story of mismanagement. Only after the dawn of independence, the State entered into the planning period. Though tourism planning too started with that of the State planning, but no attention was paid to it. During the whole planning period there was either underspending or overspending of funds in the tourism sector. There persisted a wide gap between the planning and its execution in the State. Often it happened that ambitious schemes were planned and launched all over the State without much reference to the return on capital invested economic viability and availability of the related infrastructure. Visible big gulf between the targets set in the plan and the actual operations, thus eliminate the basic concept and utility of planning. State of affairs pertaining to tourism planning is in the grip of managerial chaos. Planning work is not undertaken scientifically and systematically. Plans are prepared in a haphazard manner by the politicians and bureaucrats rather than by economists and experts.

The organisational structure of tourism is not properly geared to the desired level of growth in tourism development. This is evident from the fact that even the association of the Chief Minister as the Minister for tourism duly assisted by the State Minister for tourism, has not generated, the needed thrust to bring the industry to the "take off" stage. The basic reason for this state of affairs has been that tourism is treated merely as a government department rather than a pragmatic challenging and result oriented industry which requires specific programmes and policies to be carried by energetic and forward looking people. This required a structural change in the organisational set up so as to induct persons with aptitude and commitment at different levels of authority.

Presently, the entire tourism industry seems to be in the grip of financial crisis on account of non-adherence to the principles of financial management. The outlays for this sector in different five year plans have not been utilised fully. There were either overspendings or under utilisation of the alloted funds.

State has been in the tourism business for a long time but there has never been an organised tourism marketing programme. Competition from other States in the recent past has brought this draw back to the lime-light. The State as a 'tourist paradise' has never been commercialised and merchandised in the outside world, which has resulted in the slow growth of tourist traffic to this 'Heavenly State'. Due to serious lapses in the marketing research it has been difficult to identify the problematic areas in the tourism industry. No serious thought has ever been given to approach the new markets where the potential tourists are readily available. No systematic approach has ever been adopted to satisfy the tourists who visit the State.

2. Problems of Infra-structure and Super-structure Facilities

Inadequate infra-structure and super-structural facilities are the major bottlenecks in retarding the tourist traffic in the State. During the busy season inadequate infra-structure facilities, like, transport, accommodation, guidance, catering, etc. at different tourist spots, keep the tourist away from such places. The provision of accommodation for different categories of tourists is still the keenest infra-structure problem before the State tourism industry. Ground and air transport facilities are woefully lacking. There is an acute shortage of coaches and cars. Long journey with uncomfortable buses and uneven roads add to the problems. In an opinion survey conducted by the author among different categories of tourists, it was found that the reasons for unsatisfactory travel were, bad roads, over-crowdedness, uncomfortable seats, non-availability of reservation in time, unhealthy eating places enroute, non-cooperative behaviour of the transport people, etc. Tourists who wanted to travel through different modes of transport, were unable to travel according to their own preference due to the following reasons :—

(i) Non-availability of reservation in time;
(ii) Red-tapism;
(iii) Unfair dealings; and
(iv) high cost, etc.

It has been observed that in case of foreign tourists who wanted to visit Ladakh, were unable to do so, only due to the non-availability of reservation in time. The number of these tourists was much more than those who actually visited the Ladakh. This problem is due to the shortage of transport facilities provided between Srinagar and Leh during the peak-season.

Tourists during their stay in the State ranked the accommodation poor because of unhygienic conditions, improper upkeep, poor services, improper sanitation etc. Unfair dealings of hotel/houseboats owners, etc. added problems to this basic necessity of a tourist in the State. Due to limited vacancy in categorised hotels and houseboats tourists have to move from upper to lower category or vice versa. Few air-conditioned hotels in the State stop the affluent tourists to avail this opportunity.

Food served in the State is average or poor. The reasons being that food served is either unhygienic or served under unhygienic surroundings. Low food value and non-availability of regional and continental dishes are the other problems.

When the tourist season is at its peak, during the summer the facilities like water supply, electricity etc. are found quite insufficient to cause a lot of inconvenience to tourists. Demand for items of daily use suddenly goes up in this period, creating acute shortages. Milk, butter, Cheese, meat, eggs etc. become scarce and prices shoot up. Even the local fruit, which is in abundance becomes expensive.

3. Tourist Traffic at Few Places

Tourists visiting Kashmir valley generally rotate round the 'golden triangle' of valley viz., Srinagar, Gulmarg and Pahalgam. Gulmarg is traditionally more favoured by foreign tourists, whereas, Pahalgam is the favourite hunt of Indians. Some of the equally good tourist spots in valley namely Sonamarg, Yusmarg, etc. receive a very small percentage of tourist traffic. Due to the concentration at the limited tourist spots, during the peak seasons, prices of all commodities go up, making the overall trip costlier for economic class tourists. This artificial hike also causes the reduction in the stay days of tourists.

Other two regions of the State viz., Jammu and Ladakh also face the same problem. Vaishno Devi in Jammu region and Leh in Ladakh region receive the maximum visitors. Therefore, the State tourism is restricted to limited places, whereas, State has equally good tourist resorts at other different places also.

4. Seasonality Problem

Tourism in the State is a seasonal phenomenon. Though, the tourist season extends over nearly eight months—March to October—in the year, nearly half of the annual tourist traffic is concentrated in the two summer months of May and June (Table 8.1). September and October are the other two popular months for tourist traffic in the State. The leanest months are November to March, during these months the area receives most of snowfall, traffic is dislocated due to landslides and climate becomes too cold for tourists to enjoy. The reason for peak tourist season during the months of May and June is that in plains people are harassed by the summer, educational institutions and public offices are closed for vacations and Kashmir wears Nature's most pleasing and picturesque mentle then. September-October also record a little high rate of tourist traffic because other parts of the country have '*Puja holidays*' and people visit Vaishno devi shrine and also Kashmir valley.

5. Growing Competition from Neighbouring States

In recent years competition from the neighbouring States like Himachal Pradesh and Haryana has increased. Haryana has developed the highway tourism. With advance planning under dynamic leadership, Haryana has succeeded in attracting a good number of tourists. Himachal Pradesh with its natural resources is developing tourism at a faster pace. With the enhanced Central aid it is expected that in near future the

TABLE 8.1

Seasonal Changes in Tourist Traffic to Kashmir Valley

Month	*Year*											
	1981						*1982*					
	Home		*Foreign*		*Total*		*Home*		*Foriegn*		*Total*	
	No.	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
1. January	8,701	100	1,068	100	9,769	100	9,464	100	1,476	100	10,940	100
2. February	7,820	90	985	92	8,805	90	7,491	79	1,058	72	8,549	78
3. March	10,975	126	2,472	231	13,447	138	11,612	123	2,151	146	13,763	126
4. April	29,781	262	3,280	307	26,061	267	25,372	268	3,855	261	29,227	267
5. May	1,07,911	1,240	3,460	324	1,11,371	1,140	1,27,560	1,348	3,213	218	1,30,773	1,196
6 June	1,05,735	1,215	4,270	400	1,10,005	1,126	98,813	1,044	3,801	258	1,02,614	938
7. July	64,030	736	7,060	661	71,090	728	64,649	683	6,847	464	71,496	654
8, August	60,330	693	8,172	765	68,502	701	46,792	494	7,886	534	54,678	500

9. September	55,583	638	4,612	432	6,095	616	46,568	494	4,739	321	51,307	469
10. October	89,262	1,026	4,745	444	9,007	962	58,186	615	4,840	328	63,026	576
11. November	38,688	445	2,154	202	40,842	418	42,164	446	1,779	121	43,943	402
12. December	26,739	307	1,467	137	28,206	289	22,316	236	1,206	82	23,522	215
Total	5,98,555	—	43,745	—	6,42,300	—	5,60,987	—	42,851	—	6,03,838	—

(Contd.)

TABLE 8.1 (*Contd.*)

Month	*Year*											
	1983						*1984*					
	Home		*Foreign*		*Total*		*Home*		*Foreign*		*Total*	
	No.	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*
	14	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*
1. January	10,138	100	899	100	11,037	100	13,904	100	1,054	100	14,958	100
2. February	5,971	59	879	98	6,850	62	1 ,628	84	1,258	119	12,886	86
3. March	11,915	118	2,065	230	13,980	127	10,825	78	2,469	234	13,294	89
4. April	25,040	247	3,045	339	2 ,085	254	22,938	165	3,895	370	26,833	179
5. May	65,060	642	2,875	320	67,935	616	60,960	438	3,121	296	64,081	428
6. June	57,505	567	3,181	354	60,686	550	9,674	70	2,822	269	12,506	84
7. July	32,225	318	5,992	667	38,217	346	5,023	36	4,640	440	9,663	65
8. August	53,997	533	8,448	940	62,354	565	17,910	129	6,362	604	24,272	162
9. September	36,997	365	4,492	500	41,489	376	13,220	95	4,166	395	17,386	116

10. October	52,693	519	5,279	587	57,902	525	20,689	149	4,576	434	25,265	169
11. November	21,632	213	2,192	244	23,824	216	2,386	17	1,202	114	3,588	24
12. December	25,416	251	1,754	195	27,174	246	3,527	23	883	84	4,410	29
Total	3,98,428	—	41,101	—	4,39,529	—	1,92,684	—	36,458	—	2,29,142	—

(*Contd.*)

TABLE 8.1 (*Contd.*)

Month	*Year*											
	1985						*1986*					
	Home		*Foriegn*		*Total*		*Home*		*Foreign*		*Total*	
	No.	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*	*No.*	*Index*
1	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*
1. January	1,570	100	577	100	2,147	100	15,895	100	802	100	16,697	100
2. February	6,374	406	793	137	4,507	210	11,693	74	1.158	144	12,851	77
3. March	10,086	642	1,982	344	12,068	562	15,992	101	2,983	372	18,975	114
4. April	29,357	1,870	3,144	545	32,501	1,514	18,198	114	3,868	482	22,066	132
5. May	78,688	5,012	2,537	440	81,225	3,783	59,260	373	4,294	535	63,554	381
6. June	53,762	3,424	3,111	539	56,873	2,649	94,004	591	4,404	549	98,408	589
7. July	48,146	3,067	5,960	1,033	54,106	2,520	76,187	479	7,254	992	84,141	504
8. August	63,903	4,070	6,549	1,135	70,452	3,281	74,023	466	10,491	1,308	84,514	506

9. September	39,217	2,498	4,043	701	43,260	2,015	58,461	368	6,588	821	65,049	390
10. October	57,830	3,683	5,006	868	62,836	2,927	68,794	433	6,788	846	75,582	453
11. November	48,450	3,086	2,878	499	51,328	2,391	34,833	219	2,682	334	37,515	225
12. December	30,876	1,967	1,435	249	32,311	1,505	9,258	58	1,105	138	10,564	62
Total	4,65,599	—	38,015	—	5,03,614	—	5,36,598	—	53,118	—	5,89,716	—

scope of tourism in the region will increase manifold. Foreign tourists as well as domestic tourists are being diverted towards Himachal Pradesh, where there is no tourism, people are soft spoken and behaviour of governmental and other agencies is comparatively better.

6. Costlier Tourist Resort

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is regarded as one of the costliest tourist resorts. Therefore, the tourists in Lower income groups do not dare to visit the State and shift their itinaries to other cheaper places.

7. Terrorism in Neighbouring State

Terrorism in Punjab has effected the tourist traffic in the state very badly. Killing of innocent people in buses and rails has restricted the movement of tourists. Growth of tourism has shown wild fluctuations due to this reason and in the year 1984 tourist traffic was registered as lowest.

8. Terrorism within the State

Potential tourist have shifted their destination from Jammu and Kashmir to elsewhere due to growing terrorist activities in the Kashmir valley. Since safety of the tourist is threatened he is no more interested to make the adventure out of risking his own life for nothing. Whenever there is and disruptive activity either by the terrorists or by the local people tourist abstain from the place. Strikes, '*Bandhs*' etc. also effect the smooth development of the tourism.

9. Visitors with Low Income Group

Most of the domestic tourist visiting the State belong to lower middle class. Very few pilgrims to Vaishnodevi cave are in the higher income group. In case of foreign tourists too picture is same. Therefore, visitors to the State are mainly in lower middle class and only few tourists with high paying capacity, select the State as their destination.

10. Behaviour of State People

People in the State, showed unforgettable hospitality in the past, when different tourists from different countries visited the State, they recorded it in their travel accounts, which fascinated the modern tourists. Accordingly, the tourists expect high quality treatment, which they seldom receive now. Behaviour of the people involved in the tourism industry is not upto the expectation of the visitor. Behaviour of priests at different holy places (especially at Vaishnodevi shrine before the formation of Shri Vaishno Devi Shrine Board) was very rough and distasteful. People visiting the holy cave/ places expected that managers of the holy places would be nice enough but only few pilgrims experienced the nice behaviour of those people.

11. Negative Demonstration Effect

While departing from the State tourists must leave in a very happy state and shall feel more thirsty to visit the place again. He must talk within his circle about the State positively, which will automatically generate the tourism for the State. Opinion survey reveals that very few tourists leave the State in a very happy state of affairs. Many tourists leave the State with very negative impression, which is sure to create trouble in the future healthier development of tourism industry in the State. Tourists going back to their places decided that they will not visit the State in future. A good percentage of tourists responded that they will not recommend anybody at their place to put the State in their tour itinary. This is sign of negative 'demonstration effect' on the State tourism industry.

12. Natural Factors

The climate of the State is quite varied because of its location and topography. During one day's journey one may find different types of climate. Temperature veriations over space and time are also recorded to extreme limits. Generally speaking Leh is the coldest place whereas Jammu is the hottest one. Therefore, these natural factors have further increased the hurdles in the smooth development of tourism industry in the State. In rainy and winter season roads get blocked due to heavy landslides, which creates a problem in the smooth flow of tourist from one region to another.

13. Malpractices

Cheating and other such malpractices by the persons engaged in tourism industry in the State are further putting restrictions in the path of healthy development of tourism in the State. It is common among the tourists that if they do not know the local language they are cheated to the maximum, even they fear for maltreatment from local people. Since there is no strong agency to control these malpractices tourist does not enter or leave in a happy and confident way. Maltreatment which a tourist receive at the hands of rickshaw drivers and hotel/houseboat owners is unforgettable. Arbitrary rates are charged from the tourists. Most of the tourists feel insecure in the State.

14. Poor Publicity

A penetrating approach with high imagination and a professional touch is lacking in the publicity programme of the tourism department and tourist industry in the State. Very few modern techniques of publicity are being used for this purpose.

16. Government/Public Sector not Acting as Model

Governmental agencies and public sector involved in the tourism industry is not acting on a model and acting as a leader to develop the tourism industry. Rather impression of these agencies is much more worst than that of private persons in the industry. There is no houseboat shikara facility by the Government which is a main attraction of the Kashmir valley. Boarding and lodging places maintained by public sector and Governmental agencies are much more costlier and unhygienic. Basic services which a tourist needs are lacking at such places. The persons managing the places are not trained and professional. Lot of under hand practices are observed. Tourists who prefer such places at first hand leave the place other day of his arrival.

17. Lack of Research

Surprisingly, there is no research wing in the tourism department. No serious thought has ever been given to this crucial aspect of the industry. Without knowing what a tourist wants, all efforts of the State Government are futile.

18. Lack of Coordination between Departments and Private and Public Sectors

Different departments and sectors which operates in tourism industry are not knitted into one sigle web. They act independently and individually duplicating the whole process and resulting into wastage of resources.

19. Absence of Tourism Training Institute

To train the increasing work force in the tourism industry of Jammu & Kashmir the State has not proper training institues from where experts can be produced to deal with the tourism industry efficiently.

20. Identification and Preservation of Historical Monuments

Many historical monuments are unnoticed ruins lying in dark and getting destroyed fastly. These rich treasures which are scattered throughout the State have not been preserved properly.

21. International Airport

Lack of direct air facilities with outside the country have restricted the entry of foreign tourists in the State. Group tourism has received especially a set back in the State due to absence of this facility.

22. Inadequate Plan Outlays

A very meager amount of total plan outlay is kept for this vital industry. In different State Five Year Plans the amount kept and spent on smokeless Tourism Industry was insignificant, which resulted into the slow development of this sector. In Seventh Five Year Plan only 1.6 percent of the total outlay was kept for the development of tourism activity in the State.

Suggestions for Development of Tourism Industry

The vast scope which exists for the development of tourism in the State, and tourism acting as a strong agent in the economic growth of the State, it becomes a matter of great concern to determine the policy for the promotion of tourism in the State. A few issues related to it are examined below.

1. Sound Tourism Planning and Organisation

The grim situation caused by haphazard development has made people and government aware of the need for planning of tourism development based on scientific lines. Tourism planning should not be left to private enteprises in search of profit. Government must actively participate in it. The strategy for planning of tourism is required to be framed at all levels, national, regional, city and village. Each tourism region of the State should be so explored, after thorough microgeographic examination, that it may present a profile of prospects and may contribute to the total '*image*' of the State.

An analytical assessment of the State's planning reveals that the first short-coming lies in the State's planning machinery which consists of mostly politicians and bureaucrats. The situation demands immediate remedy, otherwise the State's tourism industry without sound planning will always be in doldrums. The State government should reorganise its tourism planning set-up.

In addition, there is the need for proper coordination between the Central government, the State government and the private industry, so far as foreign tourists are concerned and between the State government and the private enterprises in relation to home tourists. For this purpose there may be a '*Tourist Development Council*' for the State in which the representatives of the Central government, State government and private industry, sit together to chalk out the programme and policy for tourism development.

At the execution level, there may be a '*Tourism Executive Committee*' comprising the representatives of the State Government, Jammu & Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the representatives of the private industry.

To ensure the efficient operation, it is suggested that there should be a '*Monitoring Cell*' which should establish liason in the field to collect the needed data regarding the performance in different sectors of the industry. The result of the periodic performance appraisal should be sent to Tourism Executive Committee to take suitable measures to ward off all exigencies of deviation from the desired courses of action.

2. Implementation of Principles of Financial Management

Unquestionably all the segments of the tourism industry require the application of the science of financial management to make the functioning of the tourism enterprises financially sound. Since money is the crux around which all the business transactions revolve, if not properly managed it may lead to financial chaos. Without proper financial planning and budgetary control, scientific management of long-term and short-term working capital, the financial affairs of the tourism enterprises will be of no avail.

The financial executive who implement the tourism plan of the government should ensure that at every cost earmarked out-lay is utilized to fullest extent for the development of tourism industry. Those at the helm of policy affairs in the government should chalk out such financial strategy that the private sector also participates in the development of tourism industry to a satisfactory extent. Public Sector should operate only in such areas which are beyond the financial capability of the private sector. Effective budgetary control should be made in different financial spheres.

3. Effective Marketing Management

How to sell the State's tourism and pilgrim products in the modern competitive markets is a major question ? The application of the principles of marketing management, it is hoped, can go a long way to attract more tourists and pilgrims to the State.

The mere fixation of targets in different Five Year Plans to attract large number of tourists will hardly be meaningful unless a vigorous and concentrated tourism marketing campaign is launched in all the States and the union territories in the country and abroad to enable the prospective tourists to know that the State is really a 'tourist paradise', both from the point of view of natural and man made beauties and also as a place of recreation and relavation offering comforts and coveniences well upto international standards-only then the state can expect to draw tourists in large numbers.

The State's Department of Tourism must associate all prominent private sector tourism entrerprises in general and the travel agencies in particular in chalking out the tourism marketing strategies to make them broad-based and more result oriented because these private travel agencies do bulk of tourism marketing. Their representatives should be included in the proposed tourism marketing committee. The best tourism marketing strategy for the State may be, what the tourists, who have sojourned and enjoyed the reception given to them, say about it afterwards. By word of mouth they can make or break the tourist reputation of the State and the impact of this spontaneous propaganda will either reinforce or cancel out the results from governmental publicity. There is no substitute for a well satisfied customer in the marketing strategy. It is impossible even by the 'star tourist destination' to sell itself unless and until it is largely assisted through a well organised and scientifically planned tourism marketing strategy. Hence, it is wise to recover tourism capital investment by a *wide spread publicity* and *advertisement campaign.* Scientific publicity will bring to the greatest number of people the actual knowledge concerning the chief features of the State's tourism. Essentially it will educate the prospective tourists to visit the State by offering unrivalled and unique scenic beauty and tourist facilities etc. well upto the international standards.

Professional modes of tourism promotion should be stepped up by press, radio, and television and by inviting travel writers and authors to write about the State's attractions in foreign and national journals and more photographers to project State's beauty through pictures to arouse tourists curiosity to visit the State. It is well worth remembering that a single favourable article or attracitve picture in national and international travel magazines would be worth lakhs of rupees for publicity purpose.

4. Development of Transport Facilities

Internal transport is the starting point of planning for growth of tourist traffic. Internal transport plays a pivotal role in the development of tourism industry. The inefficient transport is main obstacle in the development of tourism. A reappraisal of the transport system and phased augmentation of the existing transport fleet is called for to promote transport facilities.

The Indian Railway should be persuaded to extend their routes to other cities also. In order to make the State a year round holiday resort the railway authorities should extend holiday concession given during summer months to winter months, also special concession may be offered to school and college students in winter months in the other States of the country. This will benefit both Indian Railway and tourist industry. The concession can be of permanent nature and not subject to the formal announcement each year. With the introduction of regular concession the people can plan their trip well in advance. During the peak season more bogies should be attached.

During the busy season, direct air services from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to Jammu & Kashmir may be introduced. There is further need of more air service between Srinagar and Leh. Airport at Srinagar should be declared as an International Airport so that foreign tourists who are short of time can directly fly from their home-place to the State of Jammu & Kashmir without wasting much of their precious time enroute.

The road journey which is hazardous and uncertain during the rainy and winter season between Jammu to Srinagar and Srinagar to Leh due to frequent landslides and heavy snowfall, sometimes the road gets blocked for longer period, then only safe mean of transport is air. Air service at busy tourists resorts like Gulmarg and Pahalgam should be started. There is need to start the regular air service to Vaishno Devi cave. Air service to such other places of tourist interest like Bhadarwah, Kishtwar, Poonch, Rajouri, Sarthal etc. be started immediately. It is also suggested that Indian Airlines should giveconcession in the off season. The reduced air fare will encourage people to go for winter sports to Kashmir.

Still, the major portion of the tourist traffic is handled by buses and private care. To give relief to the waiting tourists at different points, more buses and cars of different classes and good quality must be put on the road during the tourist season. Mini bus service of different classes be introduced on every route of the State. Road facilities may be increased to the cut off places. A well co-ordinated policy for all these three modes of transport would be preferred to individual approach.

5. Development of Boarding and Lodging Facilities

It is suggested that tourist accommodation with Tourism Department, should be entrusted to Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development corporation. The corporation, should, however, avoid unnecessary expenditure and increase the earnings by suitably adjusting the tariffs.

Alternatively, the government should encourage the private people to invest in hotel industry at new places by giving loans on easy terms in the initial period and alloting land at reasonable rates. In that case, the government should stop extending accommodation facilities in towns like Srinagar, Pahalgam and Gulmarg where the private investors could be encouraged to go in for hotel industry. The government should also built facilities in new places. Since the majority of tourists belong to the middle income group, emphasis should be on providing accommodation suited to their pockets. To provide cheap facilities for accommodation, camping sites with basic civic amenities should also be developed at suitable places.

Alongwith tourist facilities, the efforts of the government should be to make the Kashmir, a year round tourist resort, Tourist huts and other facilities should reasonably be priced. There should be off season concession for those facilities. These facilities may be sold at fifty percent discount during July, August and winter months. The loss incurred by offering discounts can be set by the increase in tourist traffic.

Catering services in the State are very poor. Hygienically very poor food is served to the economic class tourists which needs immediate corrective treatment. Food served enroute to different tourists resorts is of very poor nature. Education of personnel involved is catering services and strict quality control is recommended.

6. Development of New Tourist Centres

Apart from 'Golden-triangle'—Pahalgam, Srinagar and Gulmarg, government should develop other places of tourist attractions in the State, which provide equal charm and add to the variety. Bani, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar Poonch, Rajori, Ramnagar, Mantajai Sudhmahadeva and other such areas if developed are full of potentialities for tourism development. These places offer a bracing climate in summer, scenic beauty and lush vegetation for most part of the year. But transport and accommodation facilities are not yet developed in the region. Similarly, there are number of other such places which could be developed. The State Government should draw a phased programme for development of these new areas.

7. Increased Enroute Facilities

With the extension of railway to Jammu more and more tourists are coming to the State. All the traffic by train at Jammu directly rush to Srinagar, tourist facilities on the way to Srinagar and also in Srinagar are stretched to a point that only cause frustration and confusion. Inadequate facilities in between Jammu to Srinagar, direct and compel, the tourists to reach Srinagar immediately after leaving Jammu, creating a mess in Srinagar and at other places during the peak season. Inadequate facilities make the tourist to shorten his stay length in the State. It is desirable to enable tourists, while going from Jammu to Srinagar to spend as much time as possible at different points. In this case development of highway tourism is recommended. Even the tourist traffic could be diverted to other places which need the development of minimum tourist facilities enroute and at such places.

8. Boosting Tourist Traffic in Off-season

Tourism in the State is confined to three months in a year. Tourist industry experiences a pretty long off-season period when tourist traffic is reduced to great extent. The State government should make efforts to attract tourists during the lean months i.e., April, July, August and September, when the climate is equally good. Vigorous publicity and concessional rates are two ways to bring more tourists to the State.

Another way is to increase tourism during the winter season. The State government in collaboration with the Central government may draw a plan to develop winter sports in Gulmarg. It is said that Gulmarg has one of the finest skiing gullies in the world. It is suggested that different national and international tournaments should be arranged to promote the traffic of winter sportsmen, to the State. It is hoped that if the government constructs centrally heated hotels and huts at Gulmarg, winter tourism will get the boost, which will increase the occupancy ratio of hotels.

The winter sports should be popularised in the country. Government should make it certain that foreign tourists who are interested in skiing prefer Kashmir for this sport in comparison to other well known winter sport resorts, where this sport is fully developed and other facilities for the sports adequately available. Patnitop should also be developed for winter tourismi.

9. Checking Haphazard Construction of Hotels, Houseboats etc

Since the tourist traffic has shown sign of rapid growth in the recent past, construction activity has expanded without any regard for sanitation and orderly urban development. New houseboats and hotels are concentrated in a few areas, resulting in congestion and unhygienic conditions. Extension of construction activity near the tourist resorts, if not properly regulated may spoil the scenic beauty of the area. Therefore, it is suggested that the Government should implement master plans for the development of main tourist centres, which is hoped to provide relief in the congested areas, improve sanitary conditions, earmark areas for building and preserve the essential attractive characteristics of the centres from the tourist point of view.

10. Tourism Institute and Training Programme

Fast changes in the hotel industry, transport industry, etc. (Tourism Industry) require modernisation day by day. State Government should establish a Tourism Institute of higher level where required techniques and personnel could be developed to serve the tourists in different fields. In order to produce expert personnel, government should also provide suitable training facilities to the persons involved in the tourism industry. The government should ensure the availability of trained personnels at all levels.

11. Making Pubic Sector Leader of Tourism Industry

The services provided in the hotels, guest houses, tourist huts, youth hostels, etc. in the public sector are very poor. Though there is enough accommodation, yet they are not properly maintained and managed. A committee should be formed in order to have good results the members in the committee should be from various sectors of the tourism industry. The prime need is to develop facilities in the public sector, which can serve as a model for private sector to followed. It is suggested that the Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development

Corporation should go for business in travel agency and transport fields, so that it becomes leader in all aspects of travel.

12. Checking Malpractices

Tourism Department should make it sure that there is complete compliance of the Jammu and Kashmir Registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1978, to curb malpractices by traders, ete. Common complaint from tourists is the harassment and exorbitant charges by the local people. Though the rates of many services are fixed by the government and the 'Registration of Tourist Trade Act' empowers the government to punish those who violate the law, the implementation of the Act is very weak. Right from the moment a tourist reaches in the State, till he returns, he is under continuous harassment from porters, tongawallahs, shikara-wallahs, pony wallahs and shopkeepers. The only way to check these nuisences is to enforce the Act strictly and award deterrent punishment to the guilty. It would also be useful if guides could be posted at local points to help the tourists in the payment of fixed charges. The corporation of various trade associations and organisations must also be enlised to persuade their members to maintain fair standards of dealings with tourists.

A special police squad should be charged with removing beggars from all places, frequently visited by tourists. The State government should prohibit by law, the presence of beggars outside the hotels, close to railway plateforms, near restaurants, on main roads, temples and other tourist places.

13. Facilities for Advance Booking

Though the State government provides transport and accomodation facilities, advance booking arrangements for these facilities, are available only at the head office. Since many tourists come forward through Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta. It would be helpful if such facilities are available in these major cities. The State government may open more information centres in these cities with booking arrangements.

14. Guidance Facilities

Tourist services at Jammu and Srinagar need to be improved. The tourists need guidance for accommodation, travel, sight seeing, amusement etc. but the counter at information centres exhibit a scene of utter confusion and disorderlines in the months of May and June when the need for these services is at the maximum. To improve these essential services, the number of counters should be increased. There should be arrangements for providing information of common interest, Important information about rates, bus, rail and air timings, accommodation availability etc may be exhibited on boards and periodical brief bulletins covering latest information may be issued. In more popular tourists resorts arrangement for clubs and community centres should be provided where the tourists may meet and enjoy their spare time profitably. Improvement of these facilities is likely to create good impression about the arrangements and this can become the media of best publicity for future tourism.

15. Coordination Between Different Departments

At present Department of Tourism, Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation, Transport Department and Jammu and Kashmir Road Transport Corporation deal with the subject of tourism, Department of tourism deals with publicity, guidance providing advices, planning and accommodation etc. On the other hand Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation deals with accommodation, whereas the third aspect of tourism i.e. transport is in the hands of Transport Department and Jammu and Kashmir Road Transport Corporation. Boarding is with private sector and Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation. There is lack of coordination among these agencies. The State Government should bring about co-ordination between these agencies by formulating a common policy.

16. Research Department

On account of its incalculable benefits research in considered as a pre-condition for planning. But it is really surprising that there is no arrangement of tourism research in the State and nothing is earmarked for the said purpose. Hence, it is suggested, that the State government should set up a '*Tourism Research Department*' under the independent charge of a qualified and talented tourism research officer under the supervision of the State Commissioner of tourism. A handsome amount should be earmarked for the tonrism research.

17. Increased Recreational Facilities

Recreational facilities which are not sufficient should be increased, so that a tourist can better utilise his time. Days are charming when a tourist is out to enjoy the nature's beauty but nights in the State are dull. So to make the evenings and nights of a tourist more interesting the cultural programmes etc. be organised regularly. Also a concrete programme should be develop for the recreational facilities in the State.

18. More Shopping Facilities

To complete the tourist product of the State, increased shopping and other facilities are required at different places. The government should open more emporiums at different places. Due to fixed price and less bargain government owned shops are always preferred by a tourist.

19. Tourism as a Subject

Tourism as a subject be taught at different educational levels to educate the persons about its economic, social and cultural aspects. It is further suggested that removal of illiteracy from the State will help to boost the tourist traffic in the long run.

20. Instilling Civic Sense

Civic sense was rated by the foreign as well domestic tourists very poor among the people of Jammu and Kashmir State. Good civic sense as an elementary part of a civilized society shall always be high. Bad civic sense may irritate tourists and spoil the impression of actual tourist product. It is therefore, suggested that government with the help of voluntary associations, social clubs etc. educate the people for it. If need be an Act be enacted and enforced to correct this social evil.

21. Tourism as an Industry

Recently State government has announced tourism as an Industry, Increased incentives to this sector will naturally attract more entrepreneurs. With increased competition better facilities will be available to a tourist. In under developed regions and backward places tourist facilities will be available which ultimatelp will result into increased tourist traffic.

22. Identification, Preservation and Development of Historical places and monuments

To increase the tourist product of the State it is very important to locate different historical places, which are not yet on the State's tourism map. Preserving the historical character of such places/monuments in the other aspect. Development of minimum required facilities at such places automatically increase tourism in the State.

23. Begging Be Declared as Crime Punishable

Begging in the State must be stopped. This social evil can be checked if effective measures are taken in this direction. Houses for invalids and destitutes and providing work to them is one. way out. *Shahdra Shariff* in Rajouri district is an example and model in this direction, where one cannot find a single beggar around. Free food and free shelter may be the reasons for the absence of this social evil in the area.

24. Insurance of Tourists

Tourists travelling in the State road buses must be insured at first point of their travel in the State. The risk which a tourist has, while travelling can be covered through this process. Which is sure to boost the morale of a tourist to take more risky road travel in the State. Nominal charges be added to the total travel cost of a tourist, which he could pay without a pinch.

25. Increased Allocation of Tourism Sector

It is suggested that for the speedy and smooth of tourism industry in the State an increased outlay must be kept in each plan. Increased expenditure means increased facilities which is sure to bring more tourist traffic in the State.

To conclude we can say that these and—many such other measures can help to increase the tourism activities in the State.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

FEW KNOWN PEAKS OF THE STATE

1. SURU VALLEY KARGIL AREA

	Name of the Peak	*Height*
a)	Kun	7077 metres
b)	Z-1	6181 metres
c)	Nun	7135 metres
d)	Pinnacle	6930 meters.
e)	Zanskar	8085 metres
f)	White Needle	6600 metres.

2. STOK AREA OF LEH

a)	Parcha Kangri	6030 metres.
b)	Kangla Cha	5597 metres.
c)	Kang Visay	6363 metres
d)	Gulap Kangri	5800 metres.

2. KISHTWAR AREA

a)	Shivling	6100 metres.
b)	Agyasol	6200 metres
c)	Brammah-II	6425 metres.
d)	Bobang	6009 metres
e)	Cathedral	5370 metres
f)	Arjuna	6200 metres
g)	Photo Peak	5262 metres.

4. PAHALGAM AREA

Kalohai	5425 metres.

APPENDIX 2

FRUITS OF THE STATE

1. Almonds.
2. Apples.
3. Apricot.
4. Cherry.
5. Grapes.
6. Mul Berry.
7. Peach.
8. Pears.
9. Plums.
10. Pomigranate.
11. Strawberry
12. Walnut.

APPENDIX 3

VARIETY OF DELICIOUS FOOD IN THE STATE

Non-Vegetarian Dishes

1. Roghan Josh
2. Kamargab.
3. Pasande.
4. Rista.
5. Kofta.
6. Gushtaba.
7. Keema.
8. Gular Kabab.
9. Shami Kabab.
10. Seekh Kabab.
11. Biryani
12. Murgh Musallam.
13. Murgh Qallia.
14. Qalia.
15. Qorma.
16. Chops.
17. Shabdegh.
18. Dum Ram.
19. Tabakhmaz.
20. Abighost.
21. Shufta.
22. Gushtaba.
23. Mutton Cutlets.

Vegetarian Dishes

1. Dum Aloo.
2. Cut Chaman.
3. Sarson Ka Saag.
4. Dum Tinda.
5. Dum Karela.
6. Dum Zamink and.
7. Dum Loki.
8. Dum Parval.
9. Kaddu.
10. Kathal-Ke-Kabab.
11. Rajshma.
12. Dal Fry.
13. Madra.
14. Ambal.
15. Lobbia.
16. Nadru Yakhnee.
17. Hak Saag.
18. Palak.
19. Palak Paneer.
20. Chasmee
21. Karam Saag.
22. Bandh Gobhi.
23. Bagan Bhurtha.

Non-Vegetarian Dishes	*Vegetarian Dishes*
24. Kabab (Nargisi).	24. Arui.
25. Gurde Kapure.	25. Chukandar.
26. Kaleji.	26. Khatti Bhindi.
27. Bheja	27. Guchhi Madra.
28. Chuste.	28. Phool Gobhi.
29. Machhli Tali.	29. Poloo.
30. Yakhnee, etc.	30. Arvi-ke-Kabab, etc.

APPENDIX 4

ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES UNDER JAMMU AND KASHMIR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

S. No.	*Name of Resort*	*Type of Accommodation*
1.	Srinagar	i) Tourist Hostel. ii) Budshah Hotel. iii) Lalarukh Hotel iv) Tourist Reception Centre.
2.	Pahalgam	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) 3 Bedroom Huts iii) 2 Bedroom Huts iv) 1 Bedroom Huts v) Club vi) Dormitory (New and Old)
3.	Aru	Tourist Bungalow
4.	Mattan	Parmanand Ashram (Sarai)
5.	Achhabal	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) 2 Bedroom Huts.
6.	Kokernag	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) 2 Bedroom Huts iii) Dormitory
7.	Daksum	Tourist Bungalow
8.	Verinag	2-Tourist Bungalows
9.	Qazigund	1-Tourist Bungalow

S. No.	*Name of Resort*	*Type of Accommodation*
10.	Yusmarg	i) Rest House ii) 2 Bedroom Huts iii) Dormitory
11.	Athwatoo	2 Bedroom Huts
12.	Sonamarg	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) Rest House iii) 2 Bedroom Huts
13.	Kangan	Rest House
14.	Manasbal	i) Rest House ii) 2 Bedroom Huts.
15.	Gulmarg	i) 4 Bedroom Huts ii) 3 Bedroom Huts iii) 2 Bedroom Huts iv) Dak Bungalow
16.	Aharbal	Tourist Bungalow
17.	Banihal	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) Dormitory
18.	Ramban	Tourist Bungalow
19.	Kunchi	Rest House
20.	Batote	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) Dormitory
21.	Patnitop	i) Rest House ii) 2 Bedroom Huts iii) Youth Hostel
22.	Sanasar	i) Rest House ii) 2 Bedroom Huts iii) Dormitory
23.	Jajjar Kotli	Rest House

S. No.	*Name of Resort*	*Type of Accommodation*
24.	Kud	i) Tourist Bungalow (2) ii) Dormitory
25.	Surinsar	Tourist Bungalow
26.	Sud-Mahadev	Sarai
27.	Katra	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) Pilgrims Hostel iii) Sarais (Dormitory)
28.	Mansar	i) Tourist Bungalow ii) 2 Bedroom Huts
29.	Chandimar (Poonch)	Gujjar type Huts
30.	Poshiana (Poonch)	Gujjar type Huts
31.	Tanmarg	Dak Bungalow
32.	Jammu	Tourist Reception Centre.

OTHER FACILITIES BY THE CORPORATION

1.	Chashmashahi	Hutments and Cafeteria
2.	Charchinari	Tourist Establishments
3.	Nehru park	Cafeteria
4.	Harwan	Cafeteria
5.	Gulmarg	Golf Club
6.	Sonolank Island	Tourist Establishment
7.	Shankar Acharya	Lake View Cafeteria
8.	Srinagar	Golf Club

Vide order No. 203 TSM of 1988 State Government has transferred all the commercial establishments relating to tourist industry in the State to Tourism Development Corporation from the Directorate of Tourism. The Establishments transferred to the Corporation include all the hotels, huts, dak bungalows, cafeterias, tourist offices, clubs, tourist bungalows, rest houses, etc., situated at places of tourist importance and which till date were managed and run by the Tourism Department. It also includes all the cafeterias and tourism bungalows etc. situated on Srinagar-Jammu National Highway (Above club cafeterias, huts, tourist establishments, Dak Bungalows, Hotels, restaurants, Hostels etc. are included).

APPENDIX 5

(A) Tourism Offices Within the State

1.	Director of Tourism	Srinagar
2.	Dy Director (Central)	Srinagar
3.	Dy. Director (Publicity)	Srinagar
4.	Dy. Director (Registration)	Srinagar
5.	Dy. Director (Kashmir Division)	Srinagar
6.	Dy. Director (Maintenance & Works)	Srinagar
7.	Dy. Director (Enforcement)	Srinagar
8.	Asstt. Director (Registration & Complaints)	Srinagar
9.	Reservation Officer (Advance Reservation)	Srinagar
10.	Asstt. Director (Airport)	Srinagar
11.	Asstt. Director (Information & Assistance)	Srinagar
12.	Dy. Director Tourism Jammu Division)	Jammu.
13.	Tourist Officer Railway Station, Jammu	Jammu
14.	Asstt. Director	Pahalgam

15.	Tourist Officer	Tangmarg
16.	Tourist Officer	Banihal
17.	Tourist Officer	Ramban
18.	Tourist Officer	Batote
19.	Tourist Officer	Kud
20.	Tourist Officer	Katra
21.	Tourist Offices also at	Achabal, Aharahal, Daksum, Ganderbal, Kokernag, Lakhanpur, Manasbal, Mansar, Patnitop, Sonamarg, Verinag and Yousmarg.
22.	Asstt. Director (Ladakh)	Leh

(B) Tourism Offices Outside the State

1. Tourist Office, New Delhi
2. Tourist Office, Bombay
3. Tourist Office, Ahmedabad
4. Tourist Office, Calcutta
5. Tourist Office, Hyderabad
6. Tourist Office, Amritsar.

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